

THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

Volume XLI

NOVEMBER, 1951

CALIFORNIA Number 11

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STATE LIBRARY



Calf Manna-Fed Rambouillet Tops National Ram Sale!



The Calf Manna-fed Rambouillet Ram pictured above was bred by the Nielson Sheep Company of Ephraim, Utah. At the 36th National Ram Sale at Salt Lake City, this ram brought \$2,000.00. Purchaser was the Pauly Ranch, Deer Lodge, Montana.

Rambouillet ram bred by Adin Nielson of Ephraim, Utah, brings \$2,000.00 at August Salt Lake City sale.

WHEREVER livestock are bred and exhibited, you'll find Calf Manna-fed animals placing high on every list. With sheep, it's no exception. Calf Manna has for many years been a favorite with growers and breeders, for both recognize Calf Manna's ability to produce heavier, healthier animals in less time and at lower feed cost.

Adin Nielson, proprietor of the Nielson Sheep Com-

pany, Ephraim, Utah, says that when he buys feed, it's always Calf Manna. Hume Sparks, of Ephraim also, says the same. And so do such eminent breeders as C. M. Kindoll, A. J. Moore, The Shaffer Brothers, H. C. Besuden, Deep Valley Farms, A. Carter Myers, Harry McClain, A. O. Murray, W. G. Brown, and V. B. Vandiver.

These men realize the need for a concentrated, easy-to-feed supplement, one that's low in cost (1/10 pound per day per animal), yet provides the needed vitamins, trace minerals, and high quality amino acids.

Fed from a creep, Calf Manna gets lambs started on dry feed soon—encourages development of the rumen — promotes a deep body and a rugged constitution. Also saves orphans and strays that need extra nourishment to help them along. See your dealer soon about Calf Manna.

Just out — a new folder on feeding Calf Manna to sheep. Gives full details on feeding, and pictures a few of the latest Calf Manna-fed Grand Champions at the major shows. To get your free copy, write nearest office:



Albers Milling Company

1060 Stuart Building
Seattle 1, Washington
or

314 Fairfax Building
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Briefly Speaking

Portland or Bust !

"Hi-yu kloshe muck-a-muck, hi-yu- wa wa, hi-yu hee-heel" This is Portland's promise to you in Chinook language, if you're at the 87th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association, December 4-7, 1951. An exceptional program of convention events has been scheduled both for the National Association and the Auxiliary. So make your slogan "Portland or Bust!" (Pages 7-12)

Opposition to Lower Raw Wool Ceilings

The three major wool industry advisory committees—the producers, the dealers and the manufacturers—presented a unanimous front to the OPS in opposing a proposal to lower wool ceilings. (Page 6)

Supplemental Feeding Increases Profits

Experiments conducted during the winter of 1948-49 and 1949-50 west of Milford, Utah, show that under normal circumstances when sheep grazing on saltbush type of range are given correct kinds and amounts of concentrates, lamb crop and wool production is increased and weight and death losses reduced. Dr. Lorin E. Harris, chairman of the Institute of Nutrition, and professor of animal husbandry, and Dr. C. Wayne Cook, associate professor of range management at the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, reported the results of these experiments in a recent issue of the Farm and Home Science, quarterly publication of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, and the article is reprinted in this issue.

Funds and facilities for making the feeding investigations were furnished by American Dehydrators Association, Desert Range Experiment Station of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Farmers Cooperative, International Minerals and Chemical Corporation, Swift and Company and Wilford Wintch. (Page 16)

Meat in the Diets of Older Persons

One of the many research projects sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board (the deduction of 75 cents per car of lambs marketed helps support this work) has revealed how vitally important it is that older people should eat a sufficient amount of meat. It promotes vigor, resistance to infection and general good health. (Page 22)

Some British Sheep Breeds Now Almost Extinct

Six historic pedigree British sheep breeds that once held an important place in the sheep industry of the British Isles have now been almost entirely supplanted by newer breeds that have proved themselves more profitable. Only a few flocks remain, kept largely for sentimental reasons. (Page 14)

Argentina's Merino Flocks

The Estancia Maquinchao in Argentina has 70,000 sheep, mainly purebred Merinos. They are bred for quality and quantity wool production with little attention paid to grade or spinning count. Since the average price of lamb in February, 1951 was only four to five U. S. cents per pound as against 81 U. S. cents, the average price per pound for wool, it is easy to see why the main objective of South American sheep operators is production of wool. In his discussion of Argentina's sheep flocks this month, Mr. Leo Pfister concludes his series of articles on the sheep industry of South America. (Page 13)

Friskies

DOG RESEARCH NEWS

No. 12

Authoritative information on the scientific care and feeding of dogs. Published by Albers Milling Company (a division of Carnation Company) under the supervision of Dr. E. M. Gildow, B.S., M.S., D.V.M., Director of Research.

...But What is Meat?

If any group of dog breeders were to discuss the correct diet of the dog, they would be certain to argue the pros and cons of meat. But what is meat?

Is it beef or horse or pork or lamb? Is it lean or fat? Is it raw or cooked slightly, or cooked strenuously? Does it include liver, heart, kidney, brains or sweet breads?

The variety of answers we would get would prove that when we say "meat," we are depending largely on opinion. Opinions vary, so they are not dependable. Facts provide the only safe basis upon which to act. And facts are uncovered by experiments.

From experiments made by leading authorities on the subject we can arrive at certain conclusions.

To begin with, meat is a variable factor in supplying nutrients to our dogs. There are some differences in the amino acids present in meat from various sources. There are great differences in other factors associated with meat, such as vitamins and minerals.



During the past 19 years great strides have been made in dog nutrition at the famous Friskies Research Kennels.

Meat must be defined in terms of whether it contains muscle meat, fat, tendon material or glandular organs. What's more, some of the amino acids are partly de-

stroyed or reduced in volume when meat is cooked or processed.

Meat is deficient in calcium and phosphorus. Unless large amounts of liver or other glandular material are included, it may also be deficient in vitamins A and D.



This healthy family is one of many at the Friskies Research Kennels which has thrived on Friskies alone.

While most meat is high in animal protein factors, certain forms of meat may be low in these factors. The cooking of meat destroys some of its nutrient quality, but it protects against several disease conditions that may be contracted from raw meat.

It follows that the use of meat in a dog's diet requires the knowledge of an expert to assure the necessary balance of food elements. The average dog owner is on surer ground if he relies entirely on a reputable prepared dog food such as Friskies.

Friskies is a scientifically balanced diet that provides every single food element dogs are known to need for complete nourishment. It is the achievement of Albers 50 years' experience in animal nutrition, and 19 years' study of the proper dog diet.

SEND YOUR QUESTIONS to Friskies, Dept. Y, Los Angeles 36, California.



NO SUPPLEMENTS NEEDED WHEN YOU FEED

Friskies

• A COMPLETE DOG FOOD •

5 Sizes:
50, 25, 10, 5, 2 lbs.

A FRISKY DOG IS A HEALTHY DOG



THOMPSON PORTRAIT TO BE HUNG IN FAMOUS GALLERY

Colonel Arthur W. Thompson, dean of livestock auctioneers, will receive well-deserved recognition on November 26th. On the evening of that day his portrait is to be hung in the famous Saddle & Sirloin Club in Chicago. Livestock record associations, national agricultural and livestock groups and livestock publications are sponsoring the presentation of Colonel Thompson's portrait. Colonel Thompson has been crying sales for 42 years—among them the National Ram Sale and several other western ram sales.

HAMPSHIRE MEETING

The 62nd annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association will be held in Chicago, Illinois, Stockyards Inn, on November 28, 1951 at 3:00 p.m., for the election of officers and other business. Following the meeting there will be a dinner for shepherds showing Hampshire sheep at the International and the members of the association.

This fiscal year has exceeded that of 1950 in new members, transfers and registrations.

—Helen Belote, Secretary

GENEROUS GIFTS OF WARREN COMPANIES

The Warren Companies of Cheyenne, Wyoming, through their President Francis E. Warren, recently announced scholarships and other gifts totaling \$17,000. The gifts include: \$7000 to establish a scholarship at the University of Wyoming Law School; \$2000 to be added to the \$5000 previously given for the John A. Hill Memorial Scholarship at the University of Wyoming's Agricultural School; \$1000 to the John A. Hill Memorial Fund, now being raised; \$2000 to be added to the Frederic Emery scholarship established at the University in 1949; \$2,500 to be added to the \$5000 given last year for the Cheyenne High School Athletic Fund; \$2,500 to re-furnish rooms at the Cheyenne

The National Wool Grower

Memorial Hospital memorializing Frances Warren Pershing, sister of the late Fred Warren.

INTERNATIONAL SHEEP SHEARING CONTEST

On Friday, November 30th, sheep shearers of the Nation — amateurs and professionals — will compete for championship honors at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago.

TO TOUR SOUTH AFRICA

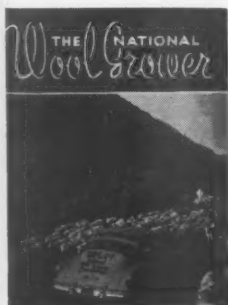
Equipped with an audiphone and stereoscopic and movie cameras and an automobile with special puncture-proof tires, etc., Dr. H. C. Gardiner of Anaconda, Montana, and W. P. Sullivan of Square Butte, Montana, are scheduled to sail from New York on November 16th for Africa. Their 8000-mile automobile trek through that country will extend from December 4th into February.

A NOVEL RESEEDING PLAN

Deer hunters in the Tooele, Utah, area are doing range reseeding jobs this season. Some 4100 of them are being given small bags of seed to distribute on barren mountain and canyon land. Empty bags will be left on rocks or trees near the area seeded so that the Soil Conservation Service can keep proper records.

The work is sponsored by the Tooele County Wildlife Federation and the Soil Conservation Service of that district.

THE COVER



We hope that you have no obstacle more difficult than driving through a flock of sheep to overcome in attending the 87th convention of the National Wool Growers Association at Portland, Oregon, December 4-7, 1951. A

good and profitable time is being planned for you. Assistant Secretary Marsh photographed our cover picture.

Remember it's "Portland or Bust!"



COMING DECEMBER 6TH

Bred Ewe Sale Spanish Fork, Utah

We are expecting a large number of quality ewes of all major breeds . . . Consigned from some of the best purebred flocks of a wide area. These ewes will be:

All ages, from aged to lambs. Both registered and unregistered.
In good field condition, not highly fitted. Sold in small and large lots, to meet buyers' needs.

This sale is sponsored by THE UTAH STATE RAM SALE ASSOCIATION

For information, write
ALDEN OLSEN, Secretary
Spanish Fork, Utah

COLUMBIA SHEEP SET RECORDS

at

8th Annual National Columbia Show and Sale

Minot, North Dakota

CHAMPION RAM

\$3,525

.... high for breed
.... high all breeds 1951
.... 2nd high for U. S.

18 Rams averaged
\$776.00

104 Ewes averaged
\$232.00

1-year-old ewes averaged
\$260.00



The Breed of the Year

THE COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

112 North Main, Logan, Utah

Alma Esplin, Secretary

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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Affiliated Organizations

Arizona Wool Growers Association

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California Wool Growers Association

151 Mission Street, San Francisco
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Rapid City
Joseph G. Trotter, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association

McKinley
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NOVEMBER, 1951

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TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$8.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Our Federal Lands

IN the October issue (page 8) of the National Wool Grower the position of the livestock industry was clearly set forth on the matter of consolidation of the various agencies administering Federal lands. On page 10 of the same issue the highlights of the positions taken by the administering agencies are reported.

It is noted that the position of the Department of Agriculture differs from that of the Department of Interior, and that the statement of the Bureau of the Budget (the President's mouthpiece) tells of the complexity of the problem and suggests that the "most practical and constructive immediate course would be to develop a program for the exchange of adjacent and interrelated land holdings among the land management agencies . . ."

The livestock industry has taken the position that no consolidation in the administration is practical or desirable "until there is a settled Federal land policy adopted by the Congress for the administration of Federal land grazing."

On August 16, 1949, the livestock industry started work on a proposal for a uniform code of procedure to provide for the orderly use, improvement and development of the Federal lands. Work, although continuous, has been slow but progressive, with many revisions to meet objections of all parties concerned.

On October 4, 1951, representatives of the livestock industry met in Salt Lake and

again revised "The Proposal For An Act" to administer grazing on the Federal lands. The proposal is now cited as the "Uniform Federal Grazing Land Tenancy Act," and will again be widely distributed and discussed at the various livestock meetings and conventions this fall and winter, with the hope that from these discussions the livestock industry may make its formal recommendations to Congress when it is felt advisable to do so.

This effort represents the best thinking of the appointed livestock representatives upon which unanimous approval could be secured for a fair and equitable code for the administration of grazing on Federal lands after taking into consideration the multiple uses and interest in these lands.

The approach to the problem is to create a reasonable landlord-tenant relation which is fair to the landlord (the Government) as owner and fair to the tenant (the user), which will improve and develop the Federal lands, and at the same time stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon them.

There undoubtedly will be those within the industry, within Government and among other interested parties who will say that the proposal "does not go far enough" and others who will say "that it's going too far."

This approach to the problem is objective in that it is unbiased by prejudice or temperament and is a sincere effort to establish fair rules of procedure.

The proposal is realistic in that the provisions are definite and clear in setting out the rights of all parties concerned not only as between the Government as landlord and tenant as the user, but also the rights of the other multiple users, and from this standpoint it is also comprehensive.

Specifically, the proposal applies "to lands within the National Forests and Federal Grazing Districts and lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act within the western States.

It does not restrict the Government in the protection of the Federal lands from injury nor its power to change the use of any such lands.

The first preference for the use of the Federal lands is granted those holding permits at the time the proposal is adopted and who at that time own, occupy or lease base property. This ties the preference to the base property and creates necessary

stability as long as the land is beneficially used.

Under the proposal, transfer of the grazing privilege is permitted without penalty. A charge for the use of the land after proper study is provided for.

All multiple uses are recognized and it is specifically set forth that "nothing in this Act shall be construed or administered" to restrict or interfere with the other uses. The proposal is confined to the grazing use.

The proposal provides for encouragement in developing all types of range improvement and protects the tenant applying these range improvements with his own money from loss to the extent of the value of the improvements "where such loss is caused by subsequent Government action and is not caused by unlawful acts of the permittee."

Hearings shall be granted upon rules, statements of policy, procedure or practice and subject to the rules of the Ad-

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Conventions and Meetings

November 12-14: Montana Wool Growers Association, Miles City, Montana.

November 15-17: Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Worland, Wyoming.

November 16-17: National Lamb Feeders Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

November 19-20: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

December 3: Oregon Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.

December 4-7: National Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.

January 7-9, 1952: American National Cattlemen's Association, Ft. Worth, Texas.

January 21, 1952: Utah Wool Marketing Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

January 22-23, 1952: Utah Wool Growers, Salt Lake City, Utah.

June 23-24, 1952: Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Shows

November 10-14: Ogden Livestock Exposition, Ogden, Utah.

November 23-29: Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, California.

November 24-December 1: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

January 11-19, 1952: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

Sales

November 12: Columbia & Suffolk Ewe Sale, Ogden, Utah.

December 6: Purebred Ewe Sale, Spanish Fork, Ut.

August 18-19, 1952: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

LEGISLATIVE SITUATION

Congress recessed on October 20th without re-imposing livestock slaughter quotas and without passing any other legislation strengthening controls in any way. S.2170 to revise the Defense Production Act passed the Senate on October 4, 1951 but action in the House was held up by failure of the Rules Committee to give it right-of-way.

Capital gains treatment is assured on the sale of livestock, "regardless of age, held by the taxpayer for 12 months or more from the date of acquisition." Just before recessing both Houses of Congress adopted the conference report on the Revenue Act of 1951, and the President has signed the measure.

ministrative Procedure Act, which permits appeal to court review.

It will be noted that the principles outlined above have been contained in many of the former drafts of the proposal. The feeling of the Committee is that the October 4th version is refined and meets most of the criticisms so far presented. As every-

one realizes this is a compromise, and prepared, it is felt, in a manner most fair to all concerned. Give this approach to the problem your serious consideration and let's attempt "to bring order out of chaos."

See you at the National in Portland!

—J. M. (Casey) Jones

Lower Wool Ceilings Considered

Opposed by Major Groups

THE Office of Price Stabilization called its Raw Wool Advisory Committee into a conference in Washington on October 18, 1951.

The objective was to get the views of the producers on a proposal to reduce the raw wool ceiling prices set in the order of May 7, 1951. While the domestic wool market is below the current ceilings, it is necessary, according to the OPS officials, to bring them closer to actual market prices in order to make it possible to set "realistic ceilings on apparel and wool fabrics." Also they are reported as saying that lower wool ceilings would stimulate purchase by wool manufacturers and build up desire to increase wool production.

The growers' advisory committee presented a united front in opposition to the proposal and following the meeting President Steiwer issued this statement:

"The Wool Growers' Advisory Committee consisting of twelve persons from all parts of the country met this morning at the invitation of the OPS with experts of the Wool Division of that organization to discuss the present situation with respect to wool ceilings. This group known as the Wool Growers' Industry Advisory Committee was unanimous in expressing their firm conviction that an additional rollback of wool ceilings is altogether unnecessary and inadvisable at this time. We pointed out to the OPS officials that domestic wool prices fell below the pre-Korean price level in September, 1951. That a recent increase of wool prices on the world market was only temporary. That it is still of the utmost importance that the Government should do everything in its power to stimulate an increase in the domestic sheep population and in the production of wool. The number of sheep in the United States reached an all-time low in 1949 and even the price increases following Korea have resulted in only a 4 percent recovery in the number since that time.

"To rollback prices now, we told the

OPS would have an unfortunate psychological effect and would tend to discourage production when it is most needed.

"At the beginning of the session Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, who was chairman of a special Senate committee which investigated the production and marketing of wool, entered the discussion to confirm the views of the industry representatives."

The following members of the industry were in attendance: W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon; Paul Blood, Scotts Bluff, Nebraska; J. C. Petersen, Spencer, Iowa; Robert Dailey, Flandreau, South Dakota; Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah; Fred Earwood, Sonora, Texas; Horace Fawcett, Del Rio, Texas; Floyd Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico; B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Kentucky; Leroy Moore, Buzzard Ranch, Alcova, Wyoming; Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California; Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana.

The Wool Dealers and Topmakers Industry Advisory Committee also was unanimous in their opposition to the proposal for lower raw wool ceilings when they met with OPS officials on October 23, 1951. While no formal vote was taken, according to press statements, the committee's stand was a united one. They held that with the uncertain world conditions no risk should be taken of upsetting either the domestic or foreign wool market by revising the ceilings at this time.

Unanimous opposition to lower raw wool ceilings was also presented by the Woolen and Worsted Manufacturing Industry Advisory Committee in their conference with the OPS of October 25, 1951. In their opinion, revealed by press reports of the meeting, no good would be accomplished by such action at this time since the Australian market cannot be controlled and if the Australian price continues to rise, the domestic textile industry might be caught in a squeeze.

Three industry groups—textile fiber pro-

cessors, wool waste materials and wool stock industry advisory committees—did not oppose the proposal by the OPS on October 25th, although a few wool waste dealers reportedly criticized it.

Up to October 30th the OPS had not indicated its decision on the matter.

Halogeton Fund Secured

CONGRESS, in one of its last acts before recessing on October 20th, adopted the conference report on H.R. 5215, the First Supplemental Appropriation Bill containing a two-million-dollar appropriation for halogeton control. The President signed the measure on November 1, 1951.

The two million to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Interior Department, covers reseeding and spraying activities in Idaho, Nevada and Utah where halogeton presents the most serious problem, although some infestation has been reported in Montana, Wyoming and California.

According to press announcements, once the money is available, reseeding of buffer strips to stop the spread of the poisonous plant will be started. Present plans of the BLM call for completion of reseeding before the end of the year of 96,000 acres in southern Idaho, 27,550 in Utah and 20,000 in Nevada. Crested wheatgrass, like halogeton a Russian product, has been found most effective in crowding out the stock-killing weed.

While the appropriation seems like a big one, Milton W. Reid, Director of Range Management, BLM, says that when it is understood reseeding costs a minimum of \$4 per acre for the drilling method and \$7 an acre when the ground is thoroughly prepared by cross-plowing, it can be readily seen that it will not go too far in seeding the 700,000 acres of public land in Idaho, Utah and Nevada where halogeton has taken hold.

Spraying to kill the weed is a second phase of the campaign. This is handicapped, says Reid, by the fact that chemicals also kill other broad leaf plants of forage value. The University of Idaho and other western schools, however, have been experimenting with sprays and this problem may be solved. A lot of the spraying will be done in cooperation with State agencies along highways and railroads.

In addition to the BLM program we understand that some work in halogeton control is also planned for some of the Indian reservation lands.

PORTLAND or BUST!

For the 87th Convention, National Wool Growers Association

DECEMBER 4-7, 1951

"HI-YU kloshe muck-a-muck, hi-yu wa-hwa, hi-yu hee-heel!" In the jargon of the Chinooks that means Portland promises you plenty of good food, much talk, much laughter—and, of course, a lot of other things.

The Chinook Indians by the way were the first to use the site of Portland as a port. They found it a good place to tie up their canoes on trading trips between the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and cleared about an acre of ground getting wood for their camp fire.

HOTELS

Portland boasts — and rightfully so — of many excellent hotels; the Multnomah (named after the proud Multnomah Indians whose tribal meeting place "Council Crest" is the highest point within the city of Portland and one of the most famous viewpoints in the world); the Benson, the Congress, the Imperial, the Heathman, the Mallory and the Portland, and others.

GOOD FOOD

Seafood is Oregon's dish. The Pacific Ocean is Oregon's broad front yard, and the Columbia River carries its \$10,000,000 annual bounty of Royal Chinook, world's

PREVIOUS PORTLAND CONVENTIONS

Portland has entertained members of the National Wool Growers Association at three previous conventions:

January 11-12, 1904, with President F. E. Warren (Wyoming) presiding.

January 4-7, 1911, with President Fred W. Gooding, (Idaho) presiding.

December 8-10, 1932, with Vice President F. E. Ellenwood (California) presiding in the absence of President F. J. Hagenbarth who was ill.

POST-CONVENTION TRIP

What could be more fun than a trip to the Hawaiian Islands following the National Wool Growers convention at Portland, Oregon December 4-7. Pan-American flights leave Portland Sundays and Wednesdays and Northern Airlines leave Seattle every Friday. If you want to return by boat the Matson luxury liner Lurline leaves Honolulu December 17th, making it possible for you to be home before Christmas.

premium salmon, to Portland's front door. Oysters, clams, crab are rushed from the sea daily. From fresh waters nearby come succulent crawfish, mountain trout and all varieties of western fish.

As some of the purveyors of Portland's good food, these restaurants are listed: Henry's Inc., recognized in "Adventures in Good Eating;" Huber's Cafe, famed for serving 50,000 turkeys and the flavor of its cole slaw; Ireland's at Oswego, whose patrons overlook a placid lake skirted by fine homes; L'Abbe whose onion soup and French dinners are served family style; Yaw's Top Notch, which earned international fame glorifying the hamburger sandwich; Jack & Jill's Tavern, where good eating combines with night club entertainment; and picturesque Oregon Oyster House, known across America for tender small Yaquina Bay oysters.

OTHER FACTS ABOUT PORTLAND

The City of Portland was founded in the year 1845 by Mr. Amos L. Lovejoy and Mr. Francis W. Pettygrove, who made the first survey in that year. They were the joint owners of the original Portland claims, and flipped a copper penny for the naming of the new town. As Mr. Pettygrove was from Portland, Maine and Mr. Lovejoy from Boston, Mass., and Mr. Pettygrove won the toss, the town was named after his home town—Portland, Maine.

Portland covers an area of 66.85 square miles, is the metropolis of Oregon, and one of the wealthiest cities per capita in the nation. It is situated at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers and has the only major fresh water harbor on the Pacific Coast, 110 miles from the Pacific Ocean. A 35-foot channel, 500 feet wide, is maintained to the sea, which allows the large ocean going vessels to enter and clear from the very heart of the city, making Portland the trade center for an area of 250,000 square miles. The City of Portland has never defaulted in payment of principal or interest on any of its bonds.

Portland has 1261 miles of streets. It is a major city in the United States in the manufacture and export of lumber, wheat and hops. It is the second largest wool market in the United States and the first on the Pacific Coast. It leads the Pacific Coast in the manufacture of wool textiles, flour, automatic hoists, locomotives, furniture, pulp and paper. It is the natural export outlet for the canned and dried fruit industry.

The first census of Portland was taken in the fall of 1850 by Daniel O'Neill, a

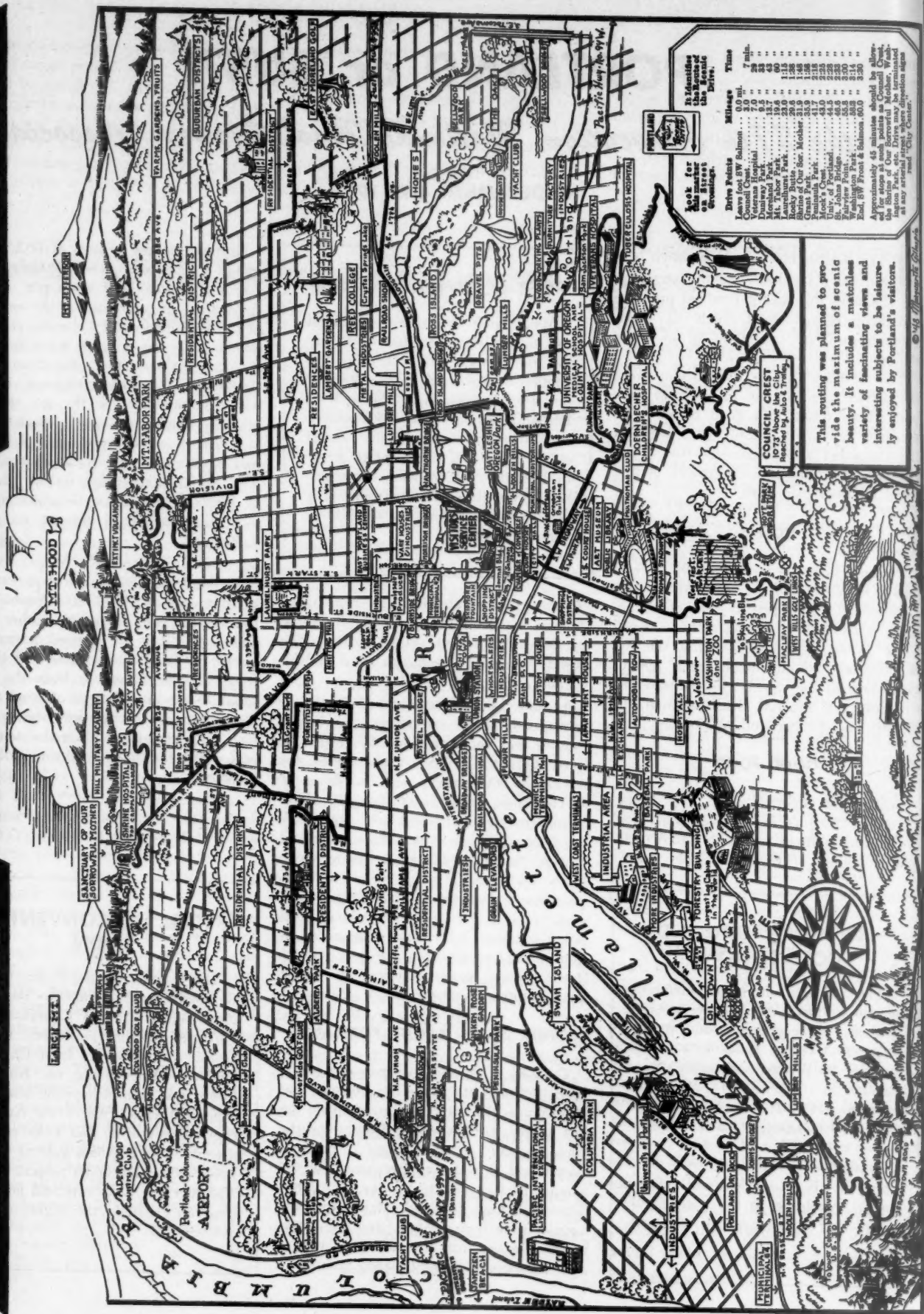
SPECIAL U P CONVENTION TRAIN

The make-up of the Union Pacific Railroad's special train to the National Wool Growers Convention in Portland, Oregon, December 4-7, is as follows: Two cars from Chicago; one from Ames, Iowa; one from St. Louis; one from Cheyenne and two from Salt Lake. All of the cars except the two from Salt Lake will be assembled as a special train at Green River, Wyoming, under present plans. The two Salt Lake cars will join the train at Pocatello the night of December 2nd.

WHAT TO SEE

PORTLAND

WHERE TO GO



It identifies the location of the scenic route.

Look for the scenic route on the street map.

Drive Points	Mileage	Time
Intersect SW Salmon	3.0 mi.	7 min.
Intersect SW Salmon	7.0 "	28 "
Intersect SW Salmon	13.7 "	43 "
Intersect SW Salmon	19.6 "	60 "
Intersect SW Salmon	28.6 "	1:08 "
Intersect SW Salmon	33.9 "	1:36 "
Intersect SW Salmon	41.7 "	2:18 "
Intersect SW Salmon	44.5 "	2:33 "
Intersect SW Salmon	48.6 "	2:53 "
Intersect SW Salmon	53.3 "	3:14 "
Intersect SW Salmon	58.3 "	3:30 "

Approximately 45 minutes should be allowed for the scenic drive. The scenic route is shown on the map. The scenic route is shown on the map. The scenic route is shown on the map.

This routing was planned to provide the maximum of scenic beauty. It includes a matchless variety of fascinating views and interesting subjects to be leisurely enjoyed by Portland's visitors.

COUNCIL CREST
1075 Above the City
Above the City

TO HELP YOURSELF BUY BONDS

For most farmers, the easy and safe way to offset depreciation is to invest enough money in United States Defense Bonds each year to cover the depreciation for that year.

It is the EASY way because it is not nearly so hard to raise a little money each year as to raise a lot of money the year a new machine is needed.

It is the SAFE way because the farmer replaces each year the property he loses through depreciation with Bonds of equal value that can be cashed when replacement time comes. And Defense Bonds earn interest, too.

The farmer who builds such a reserve is sure of having the money to buy a new tractor or other equipment when needed to keep his farm operating. Defense Bonds are absolutely safe — backed by the Government — and Defense Bonds always pay back what you invest plus interest. Moreover, the owner of Bonds always has something to fall back on for a farming or family emergency.

For a safe, liquid depreciation reserve, buy United States Defense Bonds.

—U. S. Treasury

deputy under United States Marshall Joseph L. Meek, who was a famous character in early Oregon history. Mr. O'Neill came to Portland by canoe from Oregon City, and after counting the inhabitants close to the river bank, made his way by trail and over fallen logs to homes in the tall timber, as the streets were mud paths, full of stumps, and there was not a sidewalk in town. Wherever he heard the sound of a hammer and saw, there he went. The census was 821. Portland was incorporated by the territory legislature, by act, February 8, 1851, as Oregon did not become a State until 1859. Since that time Portland has had a remarkable steady growth.

It has 71 elementary schools, 11 high schools and ten special schools, with 1,740 teachers and 54,935 (April, 1944), registered pupils. There are also 24 Catholic schools, 14 private schools, University of Portland and the \$3,000,000 endowed Reed College.

Portland has 30 banks, two daily newspapers, 52 theatres, 67 hospitals and sanitariums, 365 churches and four missions, 56 public parks (2,292 acres) 24 supervised playgrounds (200 acres); 14 bathing pools, two bathing beaches, three municipal golf courses (54 holes); nine public golf courses (180 holes); eight private golf courses (144 holes); civic stadium with seating capacity of 25,000 people, a public auditorium seating 5,500 people.

Portland for the major portion of her existence has been known as the City of Roses. Beautiful homes and gardens soon supplanted the site of her original frontier settlement. The first move to establish the rose as a civic asset and evidence of culture was in 1888 when a few enthusiastic amateurs gathered to exhibit the products of their gardens. This was Portland's first rose show, and since then an exhibition has been held annually under the auspices of the Portland Rose Society, thus making it the oldest exclusive rose show in the United States.

The above statements about Portland have been clipped from the Grayline Guide

of 1950-51 and literature of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

With a map of what to see and do in Portland, the previous pictures and stories of the Columbia River Highway, Mount Hood and the Timberline Lodge, we hope we have convinced you that every moment of your time that is free from convention activities may be used for a lot of fun in Portland.

And when you read what the convention hosts—members and friends of the Oregon and Washington Wool Growers Association—have planned for you, you will realize that it will take every moment of your time in Portland to do all that you will want to do.

The two big social events are the cocktail hour and the buffet dinner and dance on December 6th. Walter A. Holt, General Manager of the Pacific International Livestock Show, and Leo Hahn, former president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, head the entertainment committee. The latest report from this committee is that they are lining up a floor show of six high-class acts and have engaged one of Portland's name dance bands for the buffet dinner dance. So hope you will follow the admonition — PORTLAND OR BUST!

HOTEL OR MOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

December 4, 5, 6, 1951 — Portland, Oregon

(The convention runs through the 7th, but most reservations will be for only 3 days: 4th, 5th & 6th.)

Mail to: Harold A. Cohn, Housing Chairman

Convention Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon

Please reserve.....room(s) for.....person(s). Twin Beds.....
Dble Bed.....

Arrival time..... Date..... Hour..... Departure time..... Date.....

If driving would you prefer a Motor Court?..... Yes..... No.....

Name of Room Occupants..... Street Address..... City..... State.....

A \$5.00 DEPOSIT SHOULD ACCOMPANY EACH ROOM RESERVATION. PLEASE
MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: CHAIRMAN, HOUSING COMMITTEE.

National Convention Events

Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon

FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1951

1 P.M. to 5 P.M.—REGISTRATION OF DELEGATES
Mezzanine, Multnomah Hotel

2:00 P.M.—MEETING OF COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS, American Wool Council, Inc.
Cameo Room

7:30 P.M.—MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, National Wool Growers Association
Cameo Room

9:00 P.M.—MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, National Wool Growers Association Company
Cameo Room

9:30 P.M.—MEETING OF ALL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
Cameo Room



Your Convention City: Portland, City of Roses, with Mt. Hood rising to an 11,245 height in the background, and the Willamette River taking its course through the city.—Ackroyd Photography Inc.

FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1951

8:30 A.M.—REGISTRATION OF DELEGATES

Mezzanine

9:30 A.M.—CONVENTION SESSION

W. H. STEIWER, *President, N.W.G.A.*,
Presiding

Music

Invocation: THE RT. REV. GEORGE R. TURNEY, *Rector of Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Portland.*

Address of Welcome: HON. DOUGLAS MCKAY, *Governor of Oregon.*

Response to Welcome: JOHN A. REED, *Vice President, National Wool Growers Association.*

President's Address: W. H. STEIWER, *Fossil, Oregon.*

Auxiliary President's Address: MRS. JOHN WILL VANCE, *Coleman, Texas.*

Secretary's Report: J. M. JONES and EDWIN E. MARSH.

2:00 P.M.—COMMITTEE MEETINGS—OPEN.

4:00 P.M.—COMMITTEE MEETINGS—EXECUTIVE.

General Resolutions: JUDGE DAN HUGHES, *Colorado*,
Chairman.

Wool: HAROLD JOSENDAL, *Wyoming*, Chairman.

Lamb: WALLACE ULMER, *Montana*, Chairman.

Forestry: WOODWARD BOHOSKEY, *Washington*,
Chairman.

Public Lands: DON CLYDE, *Utah*, Chairman.

Predatory Animal: ANDREW D. LITTLE, *Idaho*,
Chairman.

Transportation: J. KENNETH SEXTON, *California*,
Chairman.

Nominating: S. L. STUMBERG, *Texas*, Chairman.

Budget: H. J. DEVEREAUX, *South Dakota*, Chairman.

8:00 P.M.—FASHION SHOW—"Make It Yourself-With Wool" - Grand Ballroom.

FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1951

9:30 A.M.—GENERAL SESSION

GERALD E. STANFIELD, *President, Oregon Wool Growers Association*, Chairman.

Movie: "Grasslands Farming"

FEDERAL LANDS AND THEIR MULTIPLE USES

Viewpoints:

Administrators'

C. M. GRANGER, *Assistant Chief, U. S. Forest Service*

MARION CLAWSON, *Director, Bureau of Land Management*

Grazier's

DAN FULTON, *President, American Society of Range Management*

Public Interest

EL ROY NELSON, *Director, Bureau of Economic & Business Research, College of Business, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah*

Committee Reports:

Report of General Resolutions Committee

Report of Public Lands Committee

Report of Forestry Committee

2:00 P.M.—LAMB SESSION

S. E. WHITWORTH, *Montana*, Chairman.

SYMPOSIUM—"Around the World in 45 Minutes"

"Things Down Under"—G. N. WINDER

"Vicuna in Peru"—DONALD RAMSTETTER

"Sheep in the Old Countries"—JERRY SOTOLA

Address: "Meat and Its Contribution to Adequate Nutrition"—RITA CAMPBELL, *Assistant Director, Nutrition Department, National Live Stock & Meat Board.*

Address: "Sheep Scabies and Its Treatment"—DR. HARRY E. KEMPER, *Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

Committee Reports:

Report of Lamb Committee

Report of Transportation Committee

Report of Predatory Animal Committee

5:45 P.M.—COCKTAIL HOUR

6:45 P.M.—BUFFET DINNER AND DANCE

FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1951

9:30 A.M.—WOOL SESSION

HOWARD VAUGHN, *Immediate Past President, N.W.G.A.*, Chairman.

Music:

Movie: "Western Sheep"

Address: HONORABLE JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY

Address: "What's New in Wool Research"—DR. WERNER VON BERGEN, *Forstmann Woolen Co.*

Address: "The Work of the Wool Bureau"—H. J. DEVEREAUX, *President, American Wool Council, Inc.*

Committee Reports:

Report of Wool Committee

Report of Nominating Committee

Election of Officers

1:00 P.M.—Luncheon and Final Meeting, Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Assn.

Auxiliary Convention Events

FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1951

1:00 P.M.* to 5:00 P.M.

Registration—Mezzanine, Multnomah Hotel

Housing and Registration Committee

MRS. R. L. CLARK, 7709 N. Denver Avenue,
Portland, Oregon.

MRS. V. D. SCOTT, Sublimity, Oregon

MRS. GUY LONGMIRE, Selah, Washington

Reception and Hospitality Committee

MRS. W. A. ROBERTS, Yakima, Washington

MRS. IRA STAGGS, Baker, Oregon

Convention Hostess

MRS. MAC HOKE, Pendleton, Oregon

2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Tea (Place not yet selected)

Arrangement Chairman

MRS. W. E. WILLIAMS, 2211 N.E. 30th,
Portland, Oregon

6:30 P.M.

Executive Dinner — Marine Room

Arrangement Chairman

MRS. GEORGE SHEFFNER, Washtucna, Wash.

FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1951

8:30 A.M.

Registration

10:00 A.M. — Assembly Room

Joint meeting with National Wool Growers Assn.

President's Address: W. H. STEIWER, Fossil, Oregon

Auxiliary President's Address:

MRS. J. W. VANCE, Coleman, Texas

2:00 P.M.

Committee Meetings — Announced at Executive
Dinner — Marine Room

Conferences with State Auxiliaries — MISS MARY
NORTH, Contest Consultant, The Wool Bureau.

8:00 P.M.

"Make It Yourself—With Wool" National Style Re-
vue — Grand Ballroom, Multnomah Hotel.

National Style Revue Chairman

MRS. JAMES FLETCHER, Selah, Washington

FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1951

10:00 A.M.

Auxiliary Committee Meetings and Conferences
Continued — Marine Room

12:00 Noon

Women's Luncheon—Rose Bowl, Multnomah Hotel
Special Guests: National Style Revue Contestants
MRS. A. S. BOYD, Baker, Oregon, Luncheon Chair-
man.

Entertainment Feature: "Queen of the Woolies"
Show: MRS. O. T. EVANS, Casper, Wyoming,
Chairman.

2:00 P.M.

Auxiliary Business Meeting:

MRS. J. W. VANCE, Presiding

5:45 P.M.

Cocktail Hour — Assembly Room

6:45 P.M.

Buffet Dinner and Dance — Grand Ballroom

FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1951

Planned trips and luncheon for Auxiliary members:

Choice of: Trip to Coast

Trip to Timberline Lodge at Mt. Hood

Hosts: Portland Wool Trade

Argentina's Merino Flocks

By LEO PFISTER, Node, Wyoming

ESTANCIA Maquinchao a few miles from the town Maquinchao* is where I spent three enjoyable days looking over the best Australian Merinos in South America. This company has had the champion Australian Merino ram at the Palermo Show in Buenos Aires for seven consecutive years.

The climate, topography and vegetation are similar to West Texas. Only the hardy fine-wool sheep and goats can live and produce under such dry hard conditions.

For many years I had been wanting to see some Australian Merinos. Reading of them and looking at pictures are not the same as the actual handling of them. Several Australian Merino flocks were established in Argentina many years ago, before the Australian Government passed the law forbidding their exportation. Of course, since that law went into effect a number of years ago there has not been any new blood introduced into the Argentine flocks.

These Merinos will definitely out-yield the Rambouillet in the production of wool. On the other hand the Rambouillet is easily a better lamb producer. The Rambouillet is a little larger and heavier-boned with a more desirable mutton conformation.

The Estancia Maquinchao has 70,000 sheep, mostly purebred Merinos. The purebred is referred to as "pure by crossing," meaning they have been using registered Australian Merino rams on the ewes for many generations. The registered sheep are all called "stud sheep." The company has over 500 of these stud breeding ewes. The average range ewes shear 5 kilos or 11 pounds. I was told the shrinkage runs around 50 percent, but I would guess it to be a little more than that, judging from the dirt on the backs of the stud rams that had been out on an average range pasture.

Stud ewes shear around 17 pounds. They receive supplemental feed in the winter while the range ewes do not. One of the better show rams sheared 14 kilos (31 pounds). If the shrinkage was 50 percent this ram produced over 15 pounds of clean wool. This fleece had a 4-inch staple grad-



A six-tooth Merino show ram at Estancia Maquinchao.



A band of sheep in the brush, typical of the country in which the flocks of Estancia Maquinchao are run.

ing 64's and was only twelve months' growth.

The champion at the Palermo Show* weighed close to 250 pounds at the time of the show—in full fleece and in top show condition. This ram has been called the biggest and best Merino ever shown at Palermo. Show sheep get expert care and constant attention. Blankets are kept on them nearly all the time to protect the fleeces from dirt and weather. On the rams the blankets extend down past the horns to the top side of the eyes to keep all the wool on the head clean.

All the show sheep are led around outside the show barns individually twice a day. With 40 to 50 show sheep you can imagine how much work is involved. The ration for the show sheep is made up of one pound of mixed grain (two-thirds oats

and one-third bran) and all the good leafy alfalfa the animals care for.

Judging of sheep is done entirely by the eye except for the parting of the fleece and feeling its softness. The only time the judge touches the animal is when he opens the wool at the shoulder, side, thigh, top of the head, loin and tail to examine it for density, length, character, brightness, uniformity, and feels it for softness. Never are the fibers removed for examining the wool. I began to do this and was immediately corrected. When I asked how the judge determines which sheep has the strongest back or the largest leg of mutton, they told me that since the sheep are not trimmed or colored, the body conformation can be judged entirely by eye measurement without feeling of the animal—as much as to say, "What does it matter how wide the loin is or how deep the twist, after all the Merino is a wool sheep."

Wrinkles are seldom given any consideration. The ideal show ram should have two large folds on the lower side of the neck but not extending over the top of the neck, one wrinkle at each flank and one around the tail.

Like the wrinkles, the grade or spinning count of the fleece receives little attention. The Merino breeders do not have a definite grade of wool as their ideal but rather they breed for quantity and quality whether it be 58's, 60's, 64's, or 70's.

One-hundred and fifty of the top ram lambs were in an irrigated alfalfa pasture. They had been taken away from the ewes at 4 months of age and had been on the alfalfa pasture for one month. I guessed their average weight to be 85 pounds. The ewe and wether lambs are left with their mothers longer than the ram lambs and usually weigh from 65 to 75 pounds. Roughly 40 percent of the ram lambs and 60 percent of the ewe lambs are culled.

Some very high prices are paid for top stud rams, one Palermo champion was sold for 46,000 Argentine pesos (at 14 pesos to the U. S. dollar this price would be equal to \$3285). Rams culled from the stud ram herd are priced from 4,000 to 15,000 pesos (\$285.00 to \$1071).

Range rams, pure by crossing, are priced at 400 pesos (\$28) when a fair-sized bunch is wanted. You will notice the

*Maquinchao lies just south of the 40° South Latitude in the territory of Rio Negro, which with the territories of Chubut and Santa Cruz comprise the area formerly called Patagonia. It is here that most of Argentina's sheep are found. At present that country's sheep population is estimated at 47,000,000 and its wool production at 440,000,000 pounds.—Editor's Note.

*While not indicated by Mr. Pfister, we assume it is the 1950 show.

(Continued on page 50)

Ancient British Sheep Breeds Now Almost Extinct

By An International Wool Secretariat Correspondent

SIX historic pedigree British sheep breeds—Cotswold, Norfolk Horn, Whiteface Woodland, Jacob's sheep, Isle of Soay sheep and the multi-horned Loaghtan breed of the Isle of Man—are now reduced in some cases to a few flocks, maintained by interested breeders largely from sentiment.

The main reason for the dwindling of these formerly thriving breeds is that more suitable breeds, giving higher quality results for modern requirements, have been evolved—by crossings and selection—during the last 150 years.

Another important consideration is that the characteristics of some of these ancient breeds have changed through some breeders seeking gentle, "effeminate" rams because they cause less trouble in the lambing pens. These rams pass on poorly defined characteristics and breeders have to go outside their own Flock Book to restore vigor and constitution.

Greatest Decline

Most striking of all the declines in noted British breeds is that of the Cotswold.

Wool from Cotswold sheep was, in the fifteenth century, considered the best in England—and, therefore, the best in Europe. Cotswold wool was at the time the strongest single factor in England's wealth. In the year 1470, twenty thousand Cotswold sheep were sold at one fair at Stow-in-the-Wold (Gloucestershire).

Cotswold sheep were still numerous in England up to 1850. From 1830, however, breeders adopted the system of putting a Hampshire Down ram to a Cotswold ewe. That produced the improved Oxford Down and was the beginning of the end of the Cotswold as a pure breed in Britain.

Today, two flocks of about 40 Cotswold sheep remain in Britain. They are maintained by Mr. W. Garne of Aldsworth, Gloucestershire. The two flocks are kept apart, to lessen inbreeding.

The Cotswold breed still retains a degree of popularity in Canada, just as the Shropshire, which has dwindled here, still ranks fifth in America.

Hardest Survive

The pure Norfolk Horn is another pedigree breed which has practically vanished as a result of crossing. It has been supplanted by the now plentiful Suffolk breed—the result of crossing the Norfolk Horn with Southdown.

Famous throughout the Peak District for hundreds of years, the Whiteface

Woodland has been supplanted by the hardier Derby Gritstone, which, it is believed, originally derived from a cross between Lonk and Down breeds.

An ancient breed reduced to only a few flocks is Jacob's sheep. Originally imported into Britain from Spain, Jacob's sheep are believed to have survived from Biblical times.

Two surviving flocks of Jacob's sheep left in Britain are maintained by Mrs. E. R. Wheatley-Hubbard of Berkswell Hall, near Coventry, and Mr. C. L. Coxon of Milton, Pembridge, near Leominster (Herefordshire).

Mr. Coxon described his Jacob's sheep

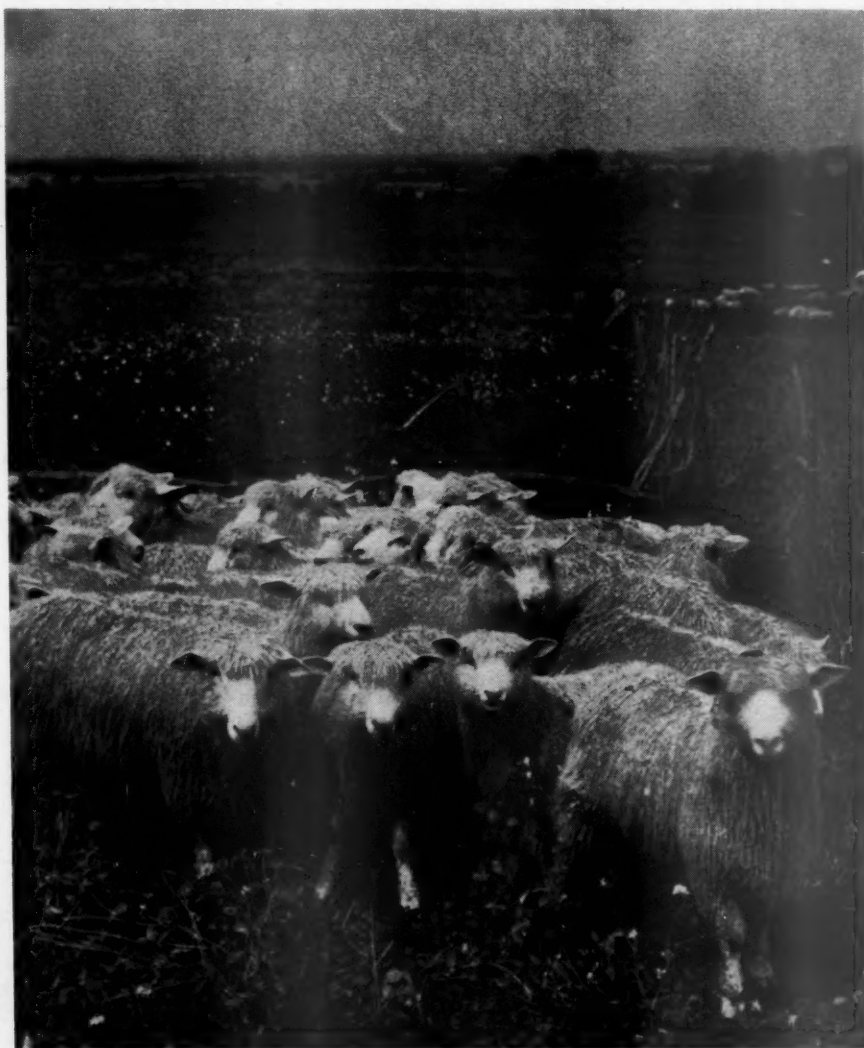
as a good breed. "They are prolific, grass-feeders and never suffer from blowfly or foot-rot."

Romantic Breed

The Duke of Bedford on his estate at Woburn, near Bletchley (Buckinghamshire), maintains what are believed to be the only pure examples left in Britain of the Soay breed of sheep.

The Soay sheep have lived on the small island of Soay, off St. Kilda (Hebrides), for longer than records tell. They come nearer to the ancestral Moufflon than any other sheep not entirely wild.

The Duke stated that flocks from Wo-



Cotswold sheep were the main prop of England's wealth in the fifteenth century. Two flocks of 40 are the only examples left in Britain. They are maintained by Mr. W. Garne of Aldsworth, Gloucestershire, who runs them in two pastures to lessen inbreeding.



These Soay sheep, maintained by the Duke of Bedford on his estate at Woburn, near Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, are believed to be the only pure examples left in Britain. The Soay sheep have lived on the Isle of Soay, off St. Kilda, Hebrides, Scotland, from time immemorial. Their main characteristic is their thick, buffalo-type horns.



A curious feature of the rare Isle of Man Loaghtan sheep is its multiple horns. As many as five and six grow in some instances.

burn stock have been established on Lundy Island and may have been introduced on Ailsa Craig. He said the Soay wool is short in staple, but fine in quality and free from hair. "The sheep rarely suffer from blow-fly and never from foot-rot."

Hill Breed Trends

The Yorkshire Wensleydale is used today mainly to cross rams of that breed with Swaledale or Scots Blackface. The Wensleydale's shrinkage is due partly to the fact that its breeders receive no hill sheep subsidy, whereas Swaledale owners have been eligible for it.

The Swaledale is also affecting the hardy Herdwick hill breed, whose main stronghold is the lake district of Cumberland. The Herdwick is romantically believed to have started in England from sheep survivors of a Spanish galleon wrecked on the British coast.

Multi-Horned Type

A curious and interesting British sheep type that is almost extinct is the Loaghtan or Lughdoan (meaning 'mouse colored'), which has had its main habitat in the Isle of Man. The rams develop extra horns—two, three, four and even five and six.

Although typically brown, the Loaghtan can be white, grey, black or piebald. In some areas it has been the practice never to clip the fleece, but to pull the wool off after it has loosened.

The Isle of Man Loaghtans were nearly exterminated in the last century and there are now very few of them left.

The Throckmorton Coat

THE most romantic woolen coat ever created completely by hand—the Throckmorton Coat, made from the wool of two sheep between sunrise and sunset on June 25, 1811, for a 1,000-guinea wager, was recently displayed as one of the more than a hundred of England's historic treasures in shop and store windows in Regent Street from October 15th to 27th.

The displays, which also include the treasures intimately associated with famous people such as Disraeli, Lawrence of Arabia and Ellen Terry, are being staged as part of Britain's national "Wool Fashion Week"—October 22nd to 27th.

How the Coat Was Made

Sir John Throckmorton, master of Coughton Court, Warwickshire, laid the wager that a coat could be created from the raw wool in the daylight hours of a single day.

At 5:00 a.m. on June 25, 1811, two

sheep were shorn by Sir John's own shepherd, Francis Druett. The wool was then delivered to John Coxeter at his Greenham Mills, near Newbury, Berkshire. Coxeter had the wool spun and the series of hand processes were completed in 11 hours—by 4:00 p.m. The cloth was then delivered to a Newbury tailor, who cut the coat out and made it up within 2 hours and 20 minutes.

Thus, at 6:20 p.m. Sir John Throckmorton was able to appear, dressed in the coat, before hundreds of people who had assembled to witness the fulfilment of the bet. With a total time of 13 hours and 20 minutes taken to complete the coat, Sir John had won his wager handsomely.

—I.W.S. News Service 10/18/51

Fattening Lambs on Home-Grown Feeds

LET feed costs be your guide when selecting a ration for feeder lambs."

That's the conclusion reached by experts in the University of Wyoming agricultural experiment station. In trials carried out over three years since 1947 to 1949 they experimented with fattening lambs on home-grown feeds. W. L. Quayle, former director of experiment farms, and L. H. Paules, superintendent of the Torrington sub-station, made the tests.

Wyoming lambs are produced, for the main part, on the U. S. national forest reserve and on other non-irrigable lands, they point out. Most of the feeding is done in the irrigated sections of the State, centralized in the vicinity of beet-sugar factories where processed by-products are available. Usually the feeders do not produce the lambs but purchase them direct from growers, through commission buyers, or on a livestock market. Most lamb feeders carry this enterprise as part of their farm program.

Rations among the five lots of 100 each included whole barley, alfalfa, wet beet pulp, and cull beans in varying proportions.

In the three years no particular ration or method of feeding lambs gave a consistently high or low rate of gain for feeding trials. The feed cost per unit of gain did not follow a consistent pattern, the experimenters reported.

Circular 44, "Fattening Lambs on Home-grown Feeds," by W. L. Quayle and L. H. Paules, is available from the Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyoming.

—University of Wyoming

Supplementary Feeding of Range Sheep Pays Dividends*

By LORIN E. HARRIS and C. WAYNE COOK
Utah Agricultural Experiment Station
U.S.A.C., Logan, Utah

AN EXPERIMENT has just been completed involving the feeding of various kinds of supplements to ewes on the range during the winters of 1948-49 and 1949-50. The ewes were grazed in Wah Wah and Pine Valleys west of Milford, Utah, from December to the latter part of April.

Determination of the nutritive content of the range forage consumed by sheep in this area indicated a deficiency of phosphorus, protein, and total digestible nutrients (energy). In view of these deficiencies it was believed desirable to see whether the production of range ewes would be increased by feeding supplements that would furnish these nutrients. Feeding tests were started December 1, 1948, and the results measured on gain in weight, wool production, and lamb crop.

During the winters of each year ewes of each of six age groups including lambs to ewes over six years old, or a total of 162 ewes, were assigned by chance to 27 treatments. These treatments consisted of three levels of three supplemental feeds in all combinations; barley for energy, mono-

*Reprinted from Farm and Home Science, published quarterly by the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station.

SUPPLEMENTS INCREASE PROFITS FROM SHEEP

IT'S money-in-the-pocket for range sheepmen during the winter months to supplement sheep grazing on saltbush type range with the correct kinds and amounts of concentrates. Supplemental feeding from December 1 to April 30 was found after two years of experiment by the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, to increase lamb crop and wool production, and reduce weight and death losses.

Under normal circumstances when supplemental feeding of this type was practiced, the average lamb crop was increased more than 10 percent, and grease wool production was increased about one pound per ewe. (The additional net income for 1,000 ewes was slightly more than \$1,200.)

sodium phosphate for phosphorus, and soybean oil meal for protein.

The supplements were fed every other morning to ewes individually during the

period they were grazing on the winter range. The three levels of barley or soybean oil meal fed were zero, 0.28, and 0.56 pound; and the three levels of monosodium phosphate were zero, 0.46, and 0.60 ounce.

In addition to the ewes fed in the treatments described above, 36 other ewes, six of each age class, received only range forage.

Body Weight Changes

The sheep fed supplements maintained their weight throughout the winter better than the ewes receiving only range forage. Increasing amounts of barley and soybean oil meal prevented excessive weight losses, but in each case the larger amount of supplement did not produce significantly better results than the smaller amount (figs. 1 and 2).

Ewes fed monosodium phosphate at the rate of 0.46 ounce showed less weight loss than the ewes fed 0.60 ounce. These results show that phosphorus should be fed at an optimum level, and it is possible to feed too much (fig. 3).

(Continued on page 18)

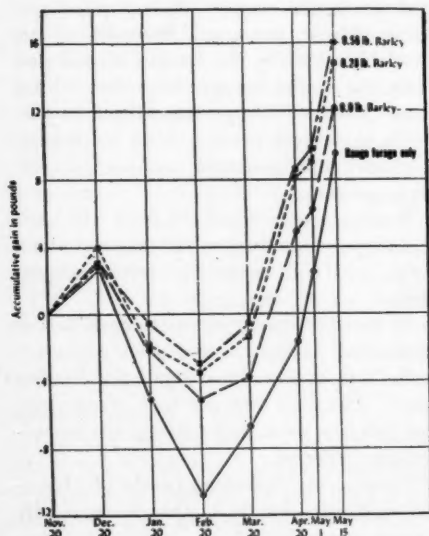


Fig. 1. Accumulative body weight gains made by ewes from November 20 to May 15 when fed three levels of barley.

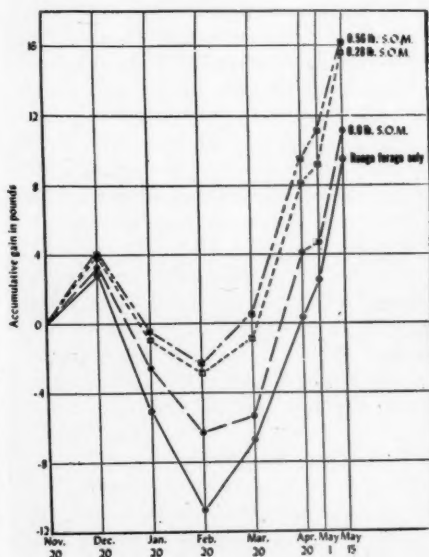


Fig. 2. Accumulative body weight gains made by ewes from November 20 to May 15 when fed three levels of soybean oil meal (S.O.M.).

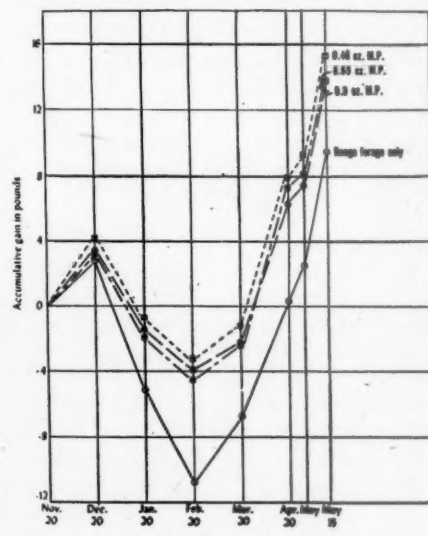


Fig. 3. Accumulative body weight gains made by ewes from November 20 to May 15 when fed three levels of monosodium phosphate (M.P.).

RANGE RAMS OUR SPECIALTY



Among our flock-headers are this top-seller at the 1951 National Ram Sale, a Rambouillet stud ram consigned by Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah, and purchased at \$2,000 by the Pauly Ranch. Also heading our flock from the 1950 National Ram Sale are the \$2500 top-selling Rambouillet stud ram consigned by George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah, and the high-selling pen of Rambouillet range rams at \$300 per head, a Nielson Sheep Company consignment.

THE PAULY RANCH

SYLVAN J. PAULY
Owner

DEER LODGE, MONTANA

Breeders of
*Registered and Purebred
Rambouillet Sheep*

Also
*Lincoln-Rambouillet
Crossbreds*

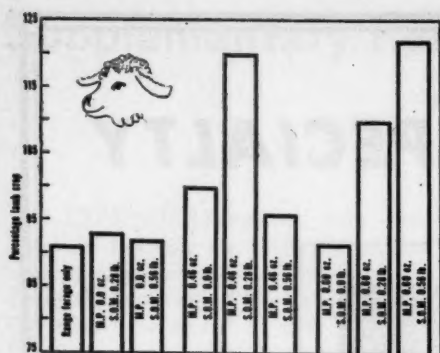


Fig. 4. Percentage lamb crop of ewes fed combinations of monosodium phosphate (M.P.), and soybean oil meal (S.O.M.), or range forage only.

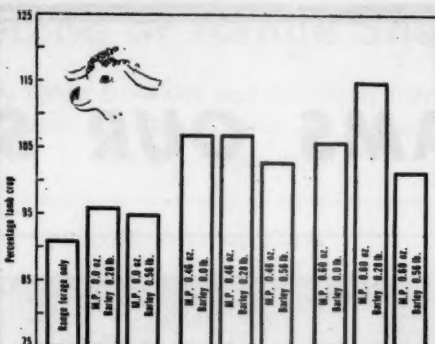


Fig. 5. Percentage lamb crop of ewes fed combinations of monosodium phosphate (M.P.), and barley, or range forage only.

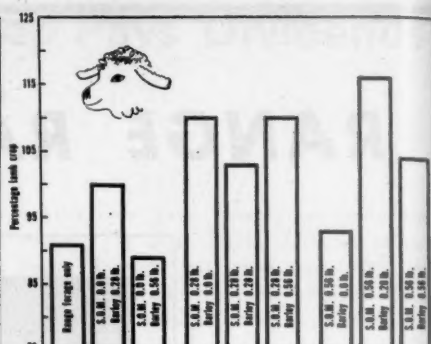


Fig. 6. Percentage lamb crop of ewes fed combinations of soybean oil meal (S.O.M.) and barley, or range forage only.

Supplements Increase Wool Production

The clean weight of the wool produced by the ewes that were fed supplements averaged 3.70 pounds, compared to 3.41 pounds for sheep receiving only range forage.

Monosodium phosphate fed at the rate of 0.46 ounce produced 3.83 pounds of clean wool, while the sheep fed no monosodium phosphate produced 3.70 pounds; and those fed 0.60 ounce produced only 3.66 pounds of clean wool. These results show again that an optimum amount of phosphorus is necessary for high production.

Monosodium phosphate fed at the rate of 0.46 ounce, plus soybean oil meal at the rate of 0.28 pound resulted in the largest increase in clean wool production. This combination of supplements produced 3.96 pounds of clean wool while the sheep receiving range forage produced only 3.41 pounds.

These facts show that phosphorus and protein should be fed in the correct ratios and amounts to produce the maximum amount of wool.

Supplements Increase Lamb Crop

The largest lamb crop resulted from combinations of soybean oil meal and monosodium phosphate (fig. 4). This emphasizes again the importance of a proper ratio and amount of the two supplements in the diet.

It appears that increasing the amount of monosodium phosphate or soybean oil meal with 0.28 pound of barley increased the lamb crop (figs. 5 and 6). Larger amounts of barley fed with phosphorus and protein, however, did not result in a larger lamb crop.

Practical Recommendations

In Utah most of the sheep subsist on range forage during the entire year. Under favorable conditions and well-managed ranges forage consisting of browse, grass, and forbs frequently supplies all the nutrients necessary; however, under conditions of scarcity of forage, especially on the winter range or unfavorable climatic conditions, it becomes necessary to supplement the sheep's diet. The condition of the sheep, the amount and kind of forage on the range, climatic conditions, and the time of year will determine when and what kind of supplements to feed.

Usually alfalfa hay, dehydrated alfalfa pellets, barley, cottonseed meal and bone meal, or other safe phosphorus supplements are the cheapest feeds in this area. Supplements for a saltbush type range should be relatively high in protein and phosphorus.



"Oh, I'm so glad you like it, Henry--it makes it easier for me to tell you I sold your two prize Rambouillets to pay for it!"

—The National Wool Grower

Good Nutrition Pays Off In Better Lamb Crops

"BECAUSE new discoveries in science have become the handmaidens of livestock production, informed management can now be the master of situations where hopeless confusion previously existed," Dr. G. H. Hart, Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, asserts.

"This includes the great service it can render in disease control."

Poor nutrition for example, has been found to have a definite relation to high percentage of calf drop.

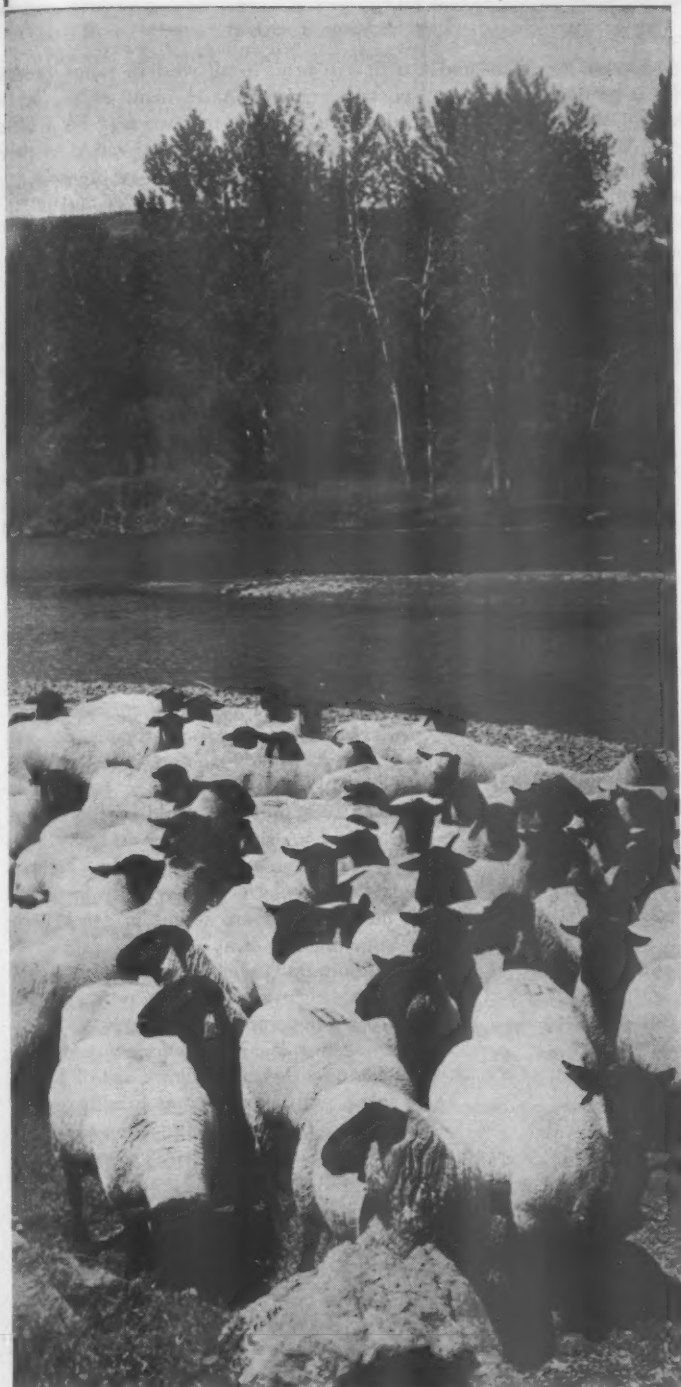
When animals are off green feed for periods of six to ten months, Vitamin A becomes an important factor not to be overlooked. Under such circumstances calves and lambs may be born either dead or very weak and die soon after birth. The animals of all ages—but particularly the young stock—with low liver storage of Vitamin A show eye inflammation. New born calves deficient in Vitamin A often have severe diarrhea, which symptomatically is almost identical with white scours.

"Likewise, parasitism is greatly increased in undernourished animals," he observes. "The poorer the animal, the greater the number of parasites. Conversely, the greater the number of parasites, the poorer the animal."

Though this vicious cycle can be remedied with drugs, he stated, enough good feed is so highly important that it often renders drugs unnecessary.

"With properly trained personnel, organization through government and enlightened producers, the health of animals becomes stabilized, constructive breeding programs can develop, and livestock improvement goes apace."

Thanks To My Purchasers!



Sincere appreciation goes to you, my many sheep producer friends who have again in 1951 expressed confidence in the quality of Burton rams, through purchases at the sales and at the ranch.

That you appreciate and want this quality is evidenced by records made by these rams at the 1951 sales:

- **POCATELLO RAM SALE:** High-selling pen of five Suffolks at \$405 per head, highest price ever paid in Idaho for a pen of five rams.
- **FILER RAM SALE:** High-selling pen of five Suffolks at \$400 per head, second highest price paid in Idaho for a pen of five rams.
- **NATIONAL RAM SALE:** High-selling pen of Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds, 10 yearlings at \$290 per head.

Now getting ready for 1952! Choice ram lambs which will be my 1952 yearlings have spent the summer growing in high western Idaho mountain country. You will see these sturdy, serviceable rams both at the 1952 sales and at the ranch.

T. B. BURTON

B STOCK RANCH

CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

from State Presidents



JOSEPH TROTTER
President
Western South Dakota Sheep
Growers Association
October 16, 1951

WITH our South Dakota convention to be held in Belle Fourche November 19th and 20th, we are looking forward to a large attendance, to hear a number of nationally known speakers. Also everyone will have an opportunity to take part in an open forum following each speaker; problems pertaining to the sheep industry will be fully discussed. We feel the sound policy is to have everyone take active part and express their ideas on the convention floor.

I would like to see every State give serious and aggressive consideration to the sheep scab situation as it applies on both a State and national scale in order that the National Convention may move forward to the complete eradication of sheep scab in the Nation.

The season started with one of the driest springs in history but with summer and fall rains it turned to one of our best years.

Lambs are heavy, running from 70 to 90 pounds, wether lambs selling from 30 to 33 cents, and white-face ewe lambs from 36 to 40 cents. Old ewes are selling at various prices, all high.



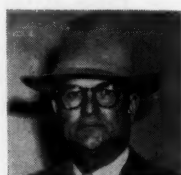
JOSEPH RUSS, JR.
President
California Wool Growers
Association
October 20, 1951

WE'VE been having a series of 17 fall meetings throughout California prior to our annual convention at San Francisco, October 31 and November 1, 1951. The last area conference will take place with the Imperial Valley Lamb Feeders Association at Brawley on January 5, 1952.

Through these regional meetings we meet with many growers who are unable to attend our State conventions. We find out about their troubles; where our service may have been faulty and get many valuable suggestions for its improvement.

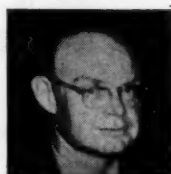
Lambing started September 15th and now (October 15th) is getting under way from Fresno north to Colusa in our two big central valleys. We, however, will continue lambing in California into April and even early May.

Much interest in wool promotion is being noted: we hope our wool dealers will all cooperate in collecting the wool promotion funds from the growers. It would seem they ought to be just as much for wool promotion as are the growers.



E. R. MARVEL, President
Nevada Wool Growers
Association
October 17, 1951

ALTHOUGH a little dry, fall weather conditions generally have been favorable. Fall feed conditions are good, as are hay crops in the northern part of the State; some drought conditions in the central sections with a shortage of hay. Wool buyers have been in evidence in western Nevada but no activity reported. Quite a number of sheep have been imported to the Elko and Ely districts from Montana and Idaho. Good Rambouillet bucks are at a premium while Hamps are in good supply with few takers.



ANGUS McINTOSH
President
Colorado Wool Growers
Association
October 18, 1951

WE are looking forward to a well-attended convention and have every reason to expect a successful sale. We start with a Board meeting on October 21st and continue with a two-day convention on the 22nd and 23rd, climaxed by our Annual Banquet and Dance on the evening of the 23rd. Advance indications lead us to expect around 200 at the convention. Several of the committees will have some tough ones tossed in their laps and we expect to have a few good resolutions to bring to the National Convention with us.

The Ram Sale has shaped up very well,

with 510 head in all western range breeds on consignment. As in many of the other sales, it is possible that we may be a little overloaded with black-faced rams, as they comprise about 60 percent of the sale.



DAVID LITTLE
President
Idaho Wool Growers
Association
October 17, 1951

IDAHO as a whole is having a good fall season. Rains have been quite general, but spotted areas need more. Early check shows a larger number of feeder lambs on our pastures. Favorable weather will help everyone.

No wool sales; ewe lambs reported sold 37 to 42 cents—no details on type, weights or kind. Aged ewes have been selling in small auction lots \$17 to \$27.

I have no official statistics to support my opinion but I am firmly convinced predators are becoming of greater concern in most parts of Idaho. Often I've wondered if coyotes can become immune or wise to 1080 and that could be the reason. I'm more convinced it is due to laxity, ours or possibly those in charge. In our own range area, bobcats have greatly increased in numbers and are found in areas heretofore unheard of.

Ridding the ranges of predators is the greatest single conservation program that could be undertaken. There is no argument against it. Elimination of predators permits open herding, allows use of brushed areas, and spreading out to utilize grazing lands. Conservationists—some already have—need to join in a program for complete eradication of predators.



GERALD E. STANFIELD
President
Oregon Wool Growers
Association
October 19, 1951

WE have been having good fall rains here in Oregon, insurance of a good growth of grass. Western Oregon experienced one of the driest summers in memory. Pastures dried early, failing to supply the

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

The National Wool Growers Association received the following letter from Heinz Bietz, Shepherd, Hinterer Messhof, Post Steinbach uber Wertheim/Main, Germany, on the 7th of August:

"Willing to emigrate in U.S.A. I should like to know all informations in referring the emigration.

"I am a shepherd with a precept of 3 years and an activity in my profession of 10 years with the best evidences.

"Will you be so kindly and give me some addresses of shepherds or farmers in the U.S.A., which are interested of a german special-shepherd.

"I have an age of 27 years, size 1,78 m, with the best health, married with 3 children on an age of 1½, 2½ and 4½ years. My family is also on best health.

"My woman is a very good cook and would make all works in the house, stable and pig-sty.

"For your information I thank you in advance."

usual amount of feed, and forage crops were short. Much hay is being transported from eastern Oregon to western Oregon, principally for dairy cattle. This movement of large amounts of hay could create a shortage for the sheep and cattle in eastern Oregon.

It is nearly time for our National Convention, which is being held in Portland. The Oregon Wool Growers and their co-hosts, the Washington Wool Growers, are proceeding with arrangements for the entertainment of those who attend the convention. Plans have progressed far and the committee chairmen are doing excellent jobs on their various assignments. It is our desire to have this a top convention and we are looking forward to a large gathering of wool growers and their friends.

There are many requests for room reservations already. Make yours as early as possible. Harold Cohn, chairman of the housing committee, is taking care of reservations. He will be pleased to make necessary room reservations for you. A five-dollar deposit is required by the hotels on all the room reservations. Send your request to Harold Cohn, c/o the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

We hope all who are able to do so will

put forth the effort and come to Portland. We extend a most cordial invitation to all wool growers, auxiliary members, and their friends and families to join us in Portland, the City of Roses. You'll enjoy the beauty of Oregon — the snow-capped mountain peaks, the great Columbia River Gorge. Auxiliary ladies will have a day at the seashore. There will be more than the usual entertainment to be enjoyed after convention hours. Make this your slogan: "Meet me at the National Wool Growers' Convention in the City of Roses, December 4-8." We'll see you there!



HAROLD JOSEDAL
President

Wyoming Wool Growers
Association

October 17, 1951

DURING the past month we have had some very welcome moisture over most of Wyoming, amounting to about an inch and in some places more than that. Fall ranges are generally in good condition but there are some exceptions in the State where drought conditions had been severe and feed is far short of normal—this, despite the efforts of rain increasers. Reaction regarding the rain-increasing programs in those portions of the State where it was tried is mixed. Many areas received above normal amounts of precipitation, while in others there was less than normal, though some badly needed rain did fall late in the summer. There are some operators who give the rain increasers full credit for doing the job while the majority still feel that the rain-increasing program is in the experimental stage and are not prepared to say whether the rain increasers actually should receive full credit for the rainfall. There are many, particularly in the dry areas, who feel that any future contracts with rain-increasing companies should be on a performance basis.

Lamb weights are generally above average over the State. This is due largely to excellent feed conditions on the summer ranges. It is due, in part, to the improvement in breeding. We have noticed a consistent improvement in the quality of the rams coming to the Wyoming Ram Sale each year. This year was no exception, with the finest lot of rams we have ever had. We expect this to continue to reflect in increased weights of wool and lambs per head for Wyoming producers.

Sales of feeder lambs have generally been down in price for the past two weeks, with most sales of wether lambs being re-

ported at 32 cents per pound and ewe lambs varying from 34 to 36 cents per pound.

All of eastern Wyoming as well as some of the other sections come under the provisions of Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Recently all holders of these grazing leases have been requested by the Bureau of Land Management to file a complete detailed report of all range improvements made by them on these Federal lands as well as showing any fences that may enclose Federal lands, even though they be placed on State or private lands, the Federal land being within the enclosure. It will, of course, be interesting to note the amount of improvement which stockmen have placed on these lands when given a ten-year lease as is the case of most of the Section 15 leases.

However, we feel that the gathering of this information at this time is not proper. It occurs to us that this is simply another example of the typical Government bureau pattern of finding more work to get more men and more appropriations for the bureau. It is obvious that it will take a tremendous number of man hours to compile this inventory of range improvement. We believe that this is a program that should be postponed until after the Korean War and the Defense Emergency. This is in keeping with our association policy of requesting a minimum expenditure of Government manpower and appropriations. It is particularly true in this instance with the Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau is as much as ten years behind in acting on applications pending in this area of Wyoming of its regular routine business without undertaking any large new programs.

WORDS

The Declaration of Independence contains 300 words.

The Ten Commandments contain 297 words.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address contains 266 words.

The Lord's Prayer contains 56 words.

The Two Commandments that comprise the whole Law of God contain 23 words.

BUT, the OPS Order setting the price of Cabbage contains 26,911 words.

—The Corn Belt Lamb Feeder

Meat in the Diets of Older Persons

A National Live Stock and Meat Board Report

COINCIDENT with the accelerated growth of our population in this country in recent years, there also has been a decided increase in the proportion of older persons in this population.

A nationally known life insurance company has just recently announced some very significant findings along this line. This company points out that in the United States there are now approximately

there was an increase in the percentage who were underweight according to established standards based on age, sex and body build. Accompanying the increase in years there was also poorer bone density, lower hemoglobin and red cell counts, greater fatigue and other conditions associated with the process of aging.

Dr. Mack, however, also discovered that the subjects in this group, regardless of

observations made, Dr. Mack was selected by the Board to conduct this research.

In launching this Board-supported research, Dr. Mack selected subjects at State institutions in Pennsylvania who were between 50 and 92 years of age. She divided these persons into several groups. All groups were put on diets which included the basic foods necessary for an adequate diet with each group on a different level of meat intake.

Results of two groups have been reported. On a calculated basis their diets provided similar amounts of protein, minerals and vitamins. There was however, this difference. One group received 36 ounces of meat per week in ten servings. Another group received six ounces of meat per week in two servings.

This study was conducted for more than a year. Physical examinations were made of all individuals participating, both at the beginning and at the close of the study.

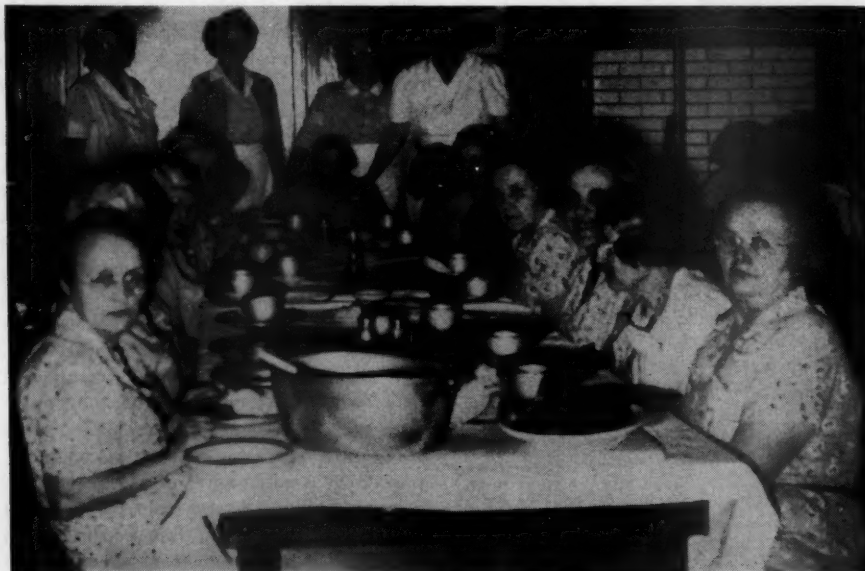
The results of this study have been featured in various educational exhibits with the following statement:

"Research has revealed that older men and women eating 36 ounces of meat weekly, are superior to those eating six ounces of meat per week, as evidenced by better blood tests, better hemoglobin and red cell counts, better protein and vitamin A blood values, sturdier bones, greater resistance to infection, greater resistance to fatigue, better skin conditions, better tongue condition, better dark adaptation of eyes, better nerve condition, improved medical rating and better general health."

In a later study supported by the Board, Dr. Mack included 42 women ranging in age from 50 to 78 years living in an institution. These women were given a diet which included lean meat ten times weekly, with poultry and fish once or twice weekly, liver twice weekly and the milk, fruit and vegetable intake increased.

The results showed gains in weight and improvement in bone mineralization and in the condition of the skin, tongue, gums, hemoglobin, red cell count and vitamin rating, as well as in the over-all medical rating.

The studies reported are significant. They tend to definitely refute the belief that the meat intake in the diet should be lowered with advancing years.



Here is shown part of the group of older persons receiving the high meat diet in an institution in Pennsylvania.

12,300,000 men and women who are 65 years of age and older.

In other words about one of every twelve of our population is in this upper age bracket as contrasted with one of every twenty-five persons in the early 1900's.

This increase in numbers of older persons has naturally focused more and more attention on their health. The diets of these individuals are being given a great deal of study by nutrition workers and others in the professional field. One researcher who has extensively investigated the diets of older persons as well as persons of other ages is Dr. Pauline Beery Mack of Pennsylvania State College. Thousands of persons of different age levels have participated in Dr. Mack's mass studies in human nutrition throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

In one of her studies, in which 400 persons of 50 years and over participated, Dr. Mack observed that as ages advanced

age, who ate a 4.5 ounce serving of lean meat (one-tenth liver) on the average of 1.5 times daily or oftener, were physically superior to those who ate less. The findings in many tests and observations confirm this fact.

Those with the higher meat intake received the highest medical ratings and showed the fewest adverse findings. These persons had superior values as regards weight, bone density, condition of the tongue, blood values, resistance to fatigue, etc.

A few years ago the National Live Stock and Meat Board decided to inaugurate dietary studies with persons in the upper age brackets to secure all possible information concerning the value of meat in their diets. This decision was made in part because of the all-too-prevalent belief that older persons should taper off their consumption of meat and other high protein foods.

Because of her studies in this field and

MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

Anaconda, Montana

TWELVE years ago in cooperation with the U. S. Experiment Station at Bozeman, Montana, and the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, Dr. H. C. Gardiner undertook, with their advice and assistance, to develop *range sheep particularly adapted to Western conditions in the range States.*

SINCE progress had been made in this direction with the Columbia, Dr. Gardiner started out with something over three thousand selected, smooth, high-quality Rambouillet ewes. For a number of years they used the fine end of the Columbia rams produced at Dubois, as well as Targhees and later Polled Rambouillets. During this time they used only Dubois rams.

IN this manner the quality of whiteface sheep for Western range has been greatly improved on a large scale in a flock large enough to be of great value to the Western sheepman.

THE ENTIRE 1951 WOOL CLIP SOLD FOR \$1.60 PER POUND.

**We are still offering WHITEFACE RAM LAMBS
for fall delivery.**

COLUMBIAS

TARGHEES

HAMPSHIRE

DWIGHT WHITE }
JOHN HUTCHISON } *Shepherds*

DARYLE L. GETTING, *Mgr.*

November, 1951

Good Prices Paid At Utah Sale

THE overall average of \$264.76 on 311 rams at the 5th Annual Utah State Ram Sale more than doubled that made in the 1950 sale—\$115.34 on 326 rams.

This sale held on October 4, 1951, at Spanish Fork, Utah, is conducted by a



Top-selling ram at the Utah State Ram Sale—a Columbia stud consigned by Byron Killian and purchased by Mark B. Hanson, both of Spanish Fork, Utah. Price, \$600.

group of Utah breeders, with Mark Bradford as president, Angel Caras as vice-president and Alden Olsen as secretary-treasurer, all of Spanish Fork, Utah.

High point in this year's sale was the bidding up to \$600 on a yearling Columbia stud ram consigned by Byron Killian of Salem, Utah. Purchaser was Mark B. Hanson of Spanish Fork. For a Columbia stud entry of Mark Bradford, Cecil Sargent, Hoytville, Utah, paid \$500. T. E. Jeremy of Salt Lake City purchased the top pen in the sale, four Columbia-Ram-

bouillet crossbreds from A. K. Barton & Sons, Manti, Utah, at \$400 a head. A pen of four Columbia range yearlings was second at \$390 per head. Virgil Jacobson of Fountain Green bought them from Ross Bradford of Spanish Fork. Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah, sold a pen of three range Rambouillet yearlings at \$380 to Clarence Ingram of Nephi.

Averages of this year's sale are shown in the table below with those of last year.

Colonel E. O. Walter of Filer, Idaho cried the sale.

A \$3525 Peak Reached At Columbia Sale

THE eighth annual National Columbia Show and Sale made an all-time record for the Columbia breed with Mark Bradford's champion ram selling for \$3525. James Noble of Page, North Dakota, was the purchaser. A record was also made in average prices of \$776 on 18 rams and \$232 on 104 ewes; the one-year-old ewes made an average of \$260 a head.

Mark Bradford of Spanish Fork, Utah, also showed the champion ewe which sold for \$610 to Earl Cunningham of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. Bill Denecke of Bozeman, Montana, showed the champion pen of three ewes which sold for \$400 each.

The North Dakota Agricultural College sold the reserve champion ram, a Columbia ram lamb, for \$1025. Frank Curtis of Wolf, Wyoming, showed the reserve champion ewe, a yearling, which sold for \$395.

Marcus Vetter, Woodburn, Oregon, sold a blue ribbon two-year-old ram for \$1000.

W. A. Denecke of Bozeman, Montana;

E. S. Dickinson, Bemidji, Minnesota, and Joseph Pfister, Node, Wyoming, sold yearling rams at \$1000 each and Mr. Pfister sold another yearling ram at \$950. Mark Bradford sold a yearling ram at \$700 and E. J. Handley of McMinnville, Oregon sold a yearling ram for \$600.

The high prices were unusually well supported by high quality entries. They were considered by judges and show officials to be the best quality sheep ever to be assembled in the National Columbia Show and Sale, at Minot, North Dakota.

—A. C. Esplin, Secretary

Those Record Prices!

MR. Carl G. Fowler, Wool Editor of the Commercial Bulletin, on August 20th, questioned a statement in the National Wool Grower about a world record auction price at the Sydney Sale this year, Mr. Fowler said:

"Your monthly paper notes 'a world record auction price of 4,000 guineas or close to \$10,000' for rams at the Sydney sale this year.

"That may be a record for this year, or for a long time. However, you might be interested to look into the records of the 1920's. I remember a price of \$25,000 and another equivalent to more than that. Also the story was told of \$25,000 once having been refused for an American ram—as I recall it, some Australian offered such a price."

The matter was referred to the source of the Sydney Ram Sale story, Mr. Norman McRae, West Coast representative of the Australian News and Information Bureau. On September 18th he replied:

"The letter from the Wool Editor of the Commercial Bulletin of Boston is interesting and his claim about the record price brought for an Australian sheep in the 1920's is probably correct, but he is not taking into account the altered exchange. In the '20's the exchange rate of the Australian pound was \$4.866. It is understood, and indeed was mentioned in the caption of the picture* of the ram that brought the record price of 4,000 guineas at this year's sheep sales, that on two occasions previously an Australian ram had been sold for 5,000 guineas. This price was paid for a Dalkeith sire named David sold to Boonoke Stud, and for a Wanganella ram known as Ballymena, sold to Coonong Stud. Five thousand guineas converted at \$4.866 would be well over \$25,000. The current exchange rate of the Australian pound is, of course, only \$2.24, making the record price of 4,000 guineas \$9,308."

*Not used in the Wool Grower.

UTAH STATE RAM SALE

BREED	1950		1951	
	No. Sold	Average Price	No. Sold	Average Price
HAMPSHIRE				
Yearlings	26	\$ 60.96	36	\$ 86.11
Lambs	5	65.00	3	75.00
SUFFOLK				
Yearlings	73	84.80	87	154.05
Lambs	39	66.02	30	120.16
Studs	4	138.75	7	256.42
RAMBOUILLET				
Yearlings	64	150.00	26	340.00
Lambs	—	—	8	171.87
COLUMBIA				
Yearlings	95	124.81	92	318.15
Studs	4	186.50	3	500.00
PANAMA				
Yearlings	15	107.50	14	355.35
Stud	1	175.00	1	400.00
COLUMBIA-RAMBOUILLET			4	400.00
TOTAL	326	\$115.34	311	\$264.76

Cunningham Bucks Are Good Insurance

Cunningham Bucks Have Been in the West for Fifty Years

Rambouillets, Rambouillet and Lincoln Cross. Producing bucks of the type and quality to fill the needs of the range buyers.

**Large, Smooth
Body
Range Type**



Proof of Quality

Heavy lambs

Dense fleece

Long staple and fine wool

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.

PENDLETON, OREGON

Mrs. Mac Hoke

Donald Cameron

Idaho Farmer "Grassman of Year"

A Darlington, Idaho cattleman who began operation of his 500-acre farm eight years ago has been named Pacific Northwest "Grassman of the Year."

Harold E. Smith, the region's top grass farmer, received \$1500 in agricultural equipment of his selection from R. M. Wade & Co., implement dealer and manufacturer, presented during the "Wagons West" spectacle at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Wednesday night, October 10, in Portland.

Smith won out over State "grassmen of the year," Laurence Møllergaard of Route 1, Ellensburg, Washington, and Walter Lierman, Oregon dairy farmer near Independence. The three were named State winners in the "Grass is Gold" contest sponsored and originated in the region by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and were chosen from among the 184,510 farm operators in the three States as having made the greatest progress in grass farming in their respective areas.

The three received high praise from the region-wide judging committee headed by E. R. Jackman of Oregon State College, who pointed out, "They have done what thousands of other farmers and stock raisers can do on worn-out, depleted land, with good planning and management and by seeking the advice and assistance of their county extension agents and the various Federal agencies which have helped make great strides in the grass-livestock farming of this region during the past decade or more."

The three men received large silver trophies from the National Fertilizer Association. In addition Lierman picked up a \$500 check from the United States National bank and Smith was given a \$100 award, one of three prizes offered in his home State by the Idaho Power company.

Smith's Record Told

During the eight years Smith has been running his farm he has doubled production. With a workable system of irrigation, using the water over and over until the last field is irrigated, he has proved that it is possible to irrigate twice as much land with fewer man hours and without increasing the available supply of water—this in the Big Lost River Valley where ample irrigation water is a problem during some seasons.

Smith spent seven years improving his own 500-acre farm before introducing 100

head of Angus beef cattle last year, leveling, draining, perfecting irrigation, working out rotation, fertilization, fencing and other improvements. His rotation system, allowing him to keep the land in a soil building crop fifty percent of the time, is: four years alfalfa and grasses and four years alternately potatoes and grain, with

a new seeding of alfalfa and grasses started during the final year.

The judging committee was particularly impressed, according to Jackman, by the amount of work which Smith has done during the past four years in improving the six sections of public domain which he has under his control but does not own.

LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH

Lamb Should Always be Cooked at Low Temperature



Good November Fare: Crown Roast of Lamb

Broiled Half Grapefruit
Crown Roast of Lamb
Lamb-Apple Stuffing
Candied Sweet Potatoes Peas
Jellied Cranberry Salad
Parker House Rolls Butter or Margarine
Pumpkin Chiffon Pie
Coffee Milk

CROWN ROAST OF LAMB

Crown of Lamb Salt and pepper
Lamb-Apple Stuffing

Have crown of lamb prepared at the market. Place it right side up on a rack in an open roasting pan. Season with salt and pepper. Fill the crown with Lamb-Apple Stuffing. Do not cover. Do not add

water. Roast in a slow oven (300° F.) until meat is done. A lamb crown roast requires 30 to 35 minutes per pound for roasting.

Lamb-Apple Stuffing

2 pounds ground lamb
½ cup grated raw apple
½ cup soft bread crumbs
¼ cup finely chopped celery, if desired
1½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon marjoram

Combine all ingredients and mix thoroughly.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS,
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD

The National Wool Grower

"He has developed this land, largely at his own expense, beyond all reasonable expectation," according to a report signed by Aaron York, Butte County extension agent; Peter W. Taylor, Soil Conservation Service, and Harold C. Elg, Bureau of Land Management.

This rangeland, formerly covered with sagebrush, will soon provide feed for from 10 to 15 times the number of cattle it would previous to Smith's reseeded program. In 1949 he disked some 250 acres twice in preparing a seed bed, chopping the sagebrush up into the soil, thus adding humus and greater water-holding capacity to the soil. He deep drilled his grass seed on the contour, using crested wheat which was selected, according to York, because it "is the best species of grass we have been able to find to grow under these dry conditions" of 8 to 10 inches annual rainfall.

In 1950 he gave like treatment to another 350 acres and is adding another 150 acres, giving him 750 acres of improved range which, according to the Bureau of Land Management is all of the land under his control which can be so developed.

Since 1947 very little grazing has been allowed on the remainder of the range, giving the native grasses an opportunity to improve. Because of the excellent job done in preparing the seed bed and planting the grass, Smith was able to graze the 1949 planting of crested wheat for 40 days this spring, a year earlier than most reseeds of range in that area.

Grass on the irrigated pasture consists of brome, orchard grass, meadow fescue and alfalfa, the recommended mix, with alfalfa substituted for ladino clover because ladino freezes out in the high elevation. Smith plans to increase the number of cattle as his range develops, until he has 200 cows and their calves to run on the range each year.

Mellergaard, Lierman

Mellergaard, the Washington "grassman of the year," has made similar improvements on 220 acres of his own 3200 acres of range, clearing the sagebrush and cheat grass with a wheatland plow and reseeding with crested wheat. His irrigated pasture also previously had sagebrush cover. Mellergaard reported he has found sprinkler irrigation particularly useful on land too steep for the corrugation system, which he also uses.

The Oregon "grassman," Lierman, started almost from scratch in 1939 on a 100-acre rundown place which had been

"BASQUE SHEPHERDER AND THE SHEPHERD PSALM" IN DIGEST ANNIVERSARY VOLUME

"Within a few months the Reader's Digest completes its thirtieth year," writes Howard Florance, Senior Editor of the Reader's Digest. "To mark that anniversary we have put together, in book form, a representative collection of what the Digest from the beginning has called 'articles of lasting interest.' Included in this new volume is an article of yours. We hope you will like the way it reads and looks today, in the copy that is being sent to you."

The article referred to is The Basque Shepherd and The Shepherd Psalm.

The National Wool Grower feels highly honored by the inclusion in the Digest's anniversary number of this article which has appeared at frequent intervals in the National Wool Grower and which is now available for distribution as a Christmas booklet. It was reprinted in the June, 1950, Reader's Digest.

"grained to death." First he licked the major problem of drainage and then began adding year by year both to his grasslands and his dairy herd, until now his entire farm is in grass and he has a herd of 26 producing Jerseys, with a butterfat average per cow almost double the Oregon average.

Located in the rich, moist (but dry in summer) Willamette Valley, Lierman, strangely enough, is the only one of the three who does not have irrigated pasture and with no apparent opportunity for irrigation due to the limited underground water supply in Polk County. Nevertheless he has made the changeover to grass under dryland conditions and has proven that it can and will pay out if proper grasses are used and properly managed.

Others Can Do Likewise

Common to all three of the operators is the fact that they have used methods and technical knowledge available to, and which can be applied by, any farmer operating under similar circumstances. And in each case the improvements made have been paid out of income from the farm itself.

The Agriculture Committee of the Port-

land Chamber of Commerce, originators of the "Grass is Gold" program, urge farmers and stockmen throughout the region to contact their county extension agents or the agronomists of the Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Land Management or Forest Service, for advice and assistance in improving their own land, and putting to higher use land which has lost its fertility or is sub-marginal as crop land.

The Chamber program is aimed at stimulating improvement of grass pasture and rangeland and to reverse the downward trend of livestock numbers in the region, restoring balance to the farm economy as well as to soil fertility in the Pacific Northwest. By making use of the good management methods and better strains of grass, many of which have been discovered by the various public agencies and colleges during the past few years, it is the conservative estimate of agricultural leaders that the income from livestock in the region can be doubled, possibly trebled, in the next few years.

Judges serving on the technical committee, headed by Jackman, included: K. J. Morrison, Washington State College; Eugene Whitman, University of Idaho; L. R. Nadeau, Bureau of Land Management; Fred Kennedy, Forest Service, and A. L. Hafenrichter, Soil Conservation Service. All but Whitman were present when the final selections were made in Portland.

Runners in the three State contests were: Washington, Elmer Adams, Clallam County dairy farmer; Oregon, Dan Schumacher, Lake County stockraiser; Idaho, two named, James E. Farmer, Hagerman and J. O. Beck, Mayfield.

—Portland, Oregon,
Chamber of Commerce

"Top Hand" in the 1951 RLC

FRANK Fehling of Nathrop, Colorado, has been selected as "top hand" in the Range Livestock Championship contest for 1951 in Colorado.

Judging was based on a possible 5000 points: vegetation 1250, soil 750, livestock 2000, management and leadership 1000. Mr. Fehling scored 4702 points in the final judging by the three out-of-State specialists.

The seven other regional "top hands" to give Mr. Fehling stiff competition in the finals included: G. N. Winder, Craig; Harvey Harris, Sterling; Calvin Hixon and Wallace Wineinger, both of Ordway; Chester Mayer of Eagle; Wade Peterson,

Lajara; James Price of Byers.

"Top-hand" Fehling, a second vice president of the American National Cattle-men's Association, runs some 500 breeding cows, registered Herefords, and 20 to 25 registered bulls. His operation includes grazing on summer ranges in the San Isabel and Pike National Forests and on Taylor grazing and deeded lands.

The three judges who made the final decision in the contest were D. A. Savage, Superintendent, U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Oklahoma, Tony Fellhauer, Extension Livestock Specialist, University of Wyoming at Laramie and Ivan Watson, Extension Animal Husbandman, New Mexico A. & M. College. They traveled some 2000 miles to cover the operations of the eight regional "top hands."

Sponsors of the program were the Western Farm Life and radio station KOA.

Assistance in planning and directing the program was given by representatives of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior, National Western Livestock Show, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Conservation Association, Colorado Wool Growers Association, Colorado Cattlemen's Association and the Extension Service, State Agricultural Department.

Sheep Awards at Pacific International

CHAMPIONS in the sheep section of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon October 6-13, are as follows:

CHEVIOTS: Champion ram, W. J. Irwin, Airdrie, Alberta, Canada. Reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Russell Alsip, Monmouth.

COLUMBIAS: Champion ram and ewe, E. J. Handley, McMinnville. Reserve champion ram, Marcus Vetter, Woodburn.

CORRIEDALES: Champion ram, Lullo W. Matzen, Sherwood. Reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Jimmy Riddell, Monmouth.

COTSWOLDS: Champion ram, reserve champion ram, and champion ewe, Kenneth McCrae, Monmouth.

DORSETS: Champion ram, reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Cath Bros., Turner.

HAMPSHIREs: Champion ram, Cath Bros., Turner. Reserve champion ram and ewe, John S. Banick, Brooks.

ROMNEYS: Champion ram and ewe, Aherns Bros., Turner. Reserve champion ram, L. E. McCaleb, Monmouth.

SHROPSHIREs: Champion ram and

ewe, Cath Bros., Turner. Reserve champion ram, M. O. Pearson, Turner.

SOUTHDOWNS: Champion ram, reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Severa Willford, Jr., Cotati, California.

SUFFOLKS: Champion ram and champion ewe, Cath Bros., Turner. Reserve champion ram, Aherns Bros., Turner.

Rambouillets at Salt Lake

AT the last Salt Lake Ram Sale the Rambouillet breed of sheep presented an outstanding display of merit which had not theretofore been equaled. And it will be hard to duplicate, although the men behind this breed have made so much progress in the past few years that it would not be wise to predict that next year or the year after will not see further progress. This progress was made necessary by changing economic conditions of the past few years. The phenomenal advance in lamb prices and the coming of the so-called "middle wool" breeds make it necessary that the Rambouillet, the basis of most of our ewe flocks, present a long staple of wool but at the same time carry a carcass of excellent mutton form. In both of these particulars the Rambouillet is showing marked advance.

Anyway, a review of the Salt Lake sale that did not start with Rambouillets would miss its purpose, for that breed still accounts for 55 percent of the nation's total wool supply. At the last sale a total of 315 Rambouillets were sold at an average of \$308 per head. The single stud rams averaged \$580. Among these the top was a ram consigned by the Nielson Sheep Company of Ephraim, Utah, and sold to Sylvan Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana at \$2000. This was an outstanding ram covered with a superb fleece and as near perfect a head and front end as we have seen on a Rambouillet sheep. He was low down and carried a real mutton carcass. Nielson also sold another outstanding ram at \$1150 to Dick Henderson, Ozona, Texas and a pen of five at \$510 per head to Henry Evans, Bishop, California. Last year Pauly also bought the top ram at \$2500 and several others at lesser prices. The Pauly flock is one of the few remaining large flocks of Rambouillets and the type of stud rams he is using has made his flock one of the outstanding flocks of America.

Two other rams scaled the \$1000 pinnacle. George L. Beal and Sons of Ephraim, Utah, sold a ram for \$1200 to R. O. Sheffield of San Angelo, Texas, and a pen of five to the L. U. Sheep Company of Thermopolis, Wyoming, at \$560 each. Then the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt.

Pleasant, Utah, sold one at \$1025 to the Branch Agricultural College at Cedar City, Utah. Naturally there was keen competition for the four top rams and the price tells the story.

The pens of five rams were a topky lot and contained many stud sheep of top quality in former years. Some stud breeders bought and will select out the best when they get them home. There were 14 of these pens that averaged \$344 per head. The L. U. Sheep Company took three pens of these rams at \$500 per head or more.

It is rather interesting that the four top-priced rams all came from flocks that have topped this sale in former years. But in looking over these sheep one senses that new breeders are on the way and anytime now the top may go to another farm. That is as it should be.

—S. W. McClure

W.S.C. Stockmen's Short Course

THE second annual Stockmen's Short Course of the Animal Husbandry Department of Washington State College will be held December 17-21, 1951, at Pullman, Washington. Featured member of the faculty will be Professor F. B. Morrison of Cornell University, author of the book "Feeds and Feeding," known as the "Stockmen's Bible." Other instructors are Dr. Karl Sierk, Denver, Colorado, western regional co-ordinator of beef cattle research for the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. Julius E. Nordby, Director, Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Dubois, Idaho; several prominent stockmen and members of the Washington State College Animal Husbandry staff.

Subjects to be taken up in the short course are: selecting, breeding and feeding of all types of livestock; improving soil and crops, disease prevention and parasite control, selecting animals for slaughter, new discoveries in livestock feeding, farm and range record keeping, taxation of livestock, wintering, improved pastures and forages, and selecting, cutting, packaging and preserving meat.

The enrollment fee for one day is \$7.50 and for two to five days, \$15. County agents and vocational agricultural instructors pay \$5. Everyone enrolled will receive a stockmen's reference book containing summaries of each subject covered.

Dormitory rates and meals are \$1.50 and \$3.50 a day respectively. To enroll send a letter of application to Dr. M. E. Ensminger, Animal Husbandry Department, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

PURINA VISITS

THE MATTHEWS BROTHERS

OF OVID, IDAHO

Throughout the sheep country, Jess, Jack and Tim Matthews from the Cache National Forest country are known as outstanding Hampshire breeders and successful showmen. Sheepmen have been buying Matthews bucks at the ram sales for years. The brothers' aim is to breed vigorous, thrifty, fast-growing lambs.

In addition to their purebred string, they run commercial sheep. They report a high percent lamb crop year after year from range lambing. Note the condition of the lambs in the photo. They were February lambs, born in the snow. After birth, they got up, shook themselves and sucked. Feeders and fats averaged 92.7 lbs. in September, '50, right off the range.



THE MATTHEWS HAVE FED PURINA 15 YEARS

"We think it's the feed that had a lot to do with our results," say these men. "We fed our show string Purina Steer Fatena Meal with barley and oats. The range sheep get 1/2 to 1/3 lb. of Purina Range Checkers per head daily from February to April and again in the fall for flushing. It helps make easy lambing—lots of milk."

Sheepmen are switching from cotton-

seed cake to Purina Range Checkers. They find ewes do better with a VARIETY of protein... a blend of three protein sources plus carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. Range tests prove Purina will beat single-source protein supplements. Ask your Purina Dealer about Range Checkers and ask him to quote you a price. Do it soon, for quick action may save you money!

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Denver • Kansas City • Omaha • Pocatello



Makes a Big Difference

this month's Quiz

What is the Value of the National Wool Growers Association to Your Business?

I wouldn't have a business today if it weren't for the National Wool Growers Association. I am firmly convinced that there would be no major sheep industry in the United States if it had not been for the Association acting constantly as the watchdog of our business in Washington, D. C. and elsewhere; ever guarding freight rates, tariffs, prices, etc., and protecting our interests in connection with the many bureaus associated with the sheep industry. No National Wool Growers Association, no sheep business, that's how much I think it means.

*B. H. Stringham
Vernal, Utah*

I have owned sheep for the past 40 years. Sheep have been our only source of income during that time. The sheep business 30 and 40 years ago was a kind of hit-and-miss proposition, mostly miss. You came to town nearly once in six months, you didn't know if wool was worth ten cents or 30 cents per pound or lambs were worth four cents or six cents per pound. But buyers, they knew and were ready to take advantage of what you didn't know.

Now, due to the National Wool Grower, I know what is going on. You exchange ideas with other sheepmen through the Wool Grower magazine that improves your sheep business and makes it more profitable. I wouldn't need to come to town now only once a year and still know what I ought to get for my wool and lambs. I believe even those who do not get the National Wool Grower magazine are benefited by its circulation in the community. I believe the improvements in the breed of sheep and sheep business in general is due to sheep associations and the magazine. I wouldn't do without it.

*Henry Wahfeldt
Twilight, South Dakota*

THE value of the National Wool Growers Association to my business as a sheepman should be a great deal. It is the national voice for our industry in matters of political and economic discussion. If it is strong, our business will hold its own with others in matters of price ceilings and other considerations, such as development of substitutes for our products.

The Association should also be the key-

stone of the programs for the education of youth and the general public in the use of all our industry's products. I am sure that the programs fostering the use of wool with our girls and boys, and likewise the advertising and education in the taste for lamb, add to the income of each producer.

No doubt most of us do not know enough about what the National Wool Growers Association does or does not do for us.

*D. F. Lange
Pasco, Washington*

I like the information on feeding sheep and grading wool and ideas on pasture and experiments with feeds and pastures that the National Wool Grower prints.

*Ole Elvestrom
Park City, Montana*

NOW this subject is one of my pets. I am not so sure that I would now have a business if it wasn't for our Association. If we do an honest job of producing wool and lamb we are on a full-time job. We have to have an Association to represent us as an industry. While we are up in the mountains or out on the prairies or moving hay or hauling cake or shearing sheep or trailing lambs, our National Wool Growers Association is taking care of our interests. The job is a big one and they have the men to get it done. Ours is the best organization of its kind I know of. I'll take just one man who has given much time and effort to our industry. Can the Na-

tional Grange, the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau or any labor union produce a man as valuable to their association as J. B. Wilson is to ours. There are more, too, like McClure, Marshall and Jones. Not racket-running bosses; these men have been real representatives of a great industry.

*W. H. Warren
Fairpoint, South Dakota*

WITH group against group for Government edicts and with the attacks being made against the industry by the Forest Service, wildlife and sportsmen's organizations and the Government trying to run everyone's business, we, as individuals, would be helpless without our organization. Everything is subject to what the Government does these days, and we certainly need a representative in Washington at all times.

*Ralph O. Jones
Weiser, Idaho*

THIS is hard to determine. Growers need a voice in national affairs with regard to our business, but it is now a very small voice since so many citizens have discontinued the production of sheep. Think the people would be quite lost if we had no association. I think the National is a valuable publication for the industry.

*Richard T. Ellis
Choteau, Montana*

John A. Hill Memorial

THE invaluable services to agriculture of the late Dean John A. Hill of the University of Wyoming are being memorialized in the form of a scholarship. The wool industry in particular is grateful to "the Dean" for his sound thinking, ready and willing advice and help, the first thoroughly practical range sheep culling program and the training of many of today's leading wool technicians. Dean Hill worked constantly and effectively for the improvement of the sheep industry.

This memory is being perpetuated by an endowment fund, from which the income will annually be awarded to a worthy student (he may come from any State or Nation) enrolled in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wyoming.

Contributions may be assigned to the Hill Memorial Scholarship Fund, c/o Dean H. M. Briggs, College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Send this coupon with your check to the above address.

Scouring - First Step in Transforming Wool Into Fabrics

By GILES E. HOPKINS
Technical Director, The Wool Bureau, Inc.

AS wool comes from the sheep's back it has certain impurities. In this state, before it has been scoured or washed, it is called grease wool. It contains from 5 to 40 percent sand and dirt from the range, 5 to 40 percent grease or fat which is exuded from the glands of the sheep, and 2 to 20 percent dried sweat, which is called suint. The proportion of impurities depends on the type and source of the wool.

The grease, in various stages of purification, is used for a wide variety of commercial purposes ranging from tree surgery to rust prevention in the most delicate machines and instruments. In its highest form of purification the grease, known as lanolin, is widely used in medicaments and has won wide popularity as a base for cosmetics such as cold creams, hair oils, etc.

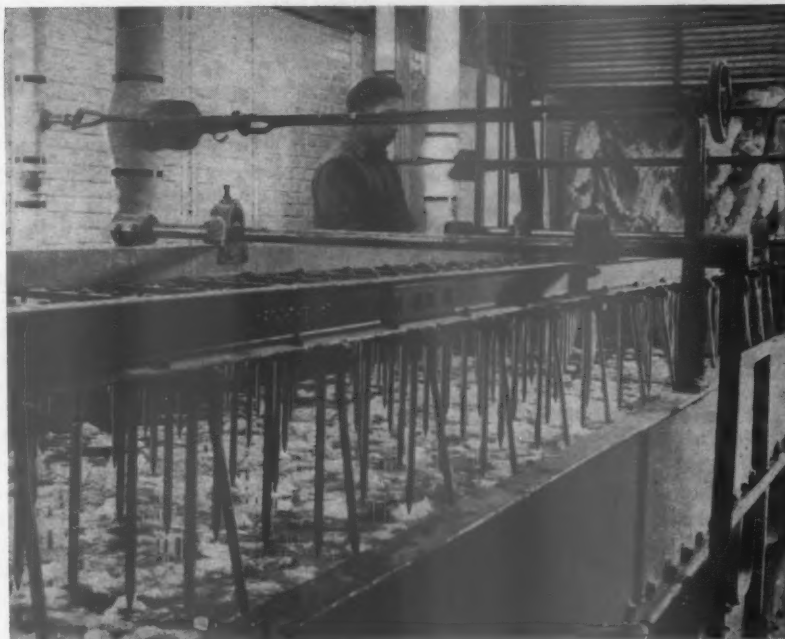
In small amounts the grease acts as a natural lubricant in the processing of wools. However, it is present in the grease wool in such high quantities that it would gum up the machines, catch dust and dirt in the mill, and interfere with dyeing operations. Therefore it is reduced in the scouring operation along with the suint and dirt. Usually the mill plans to leave approximately 2 percent residual grease in the wool to keep it soft and pliable through the carding and spinning processes.

Wool Raked Through Bowls

As scouring is usually accomplished, it is primarily a soap and water washing. The wool, after it is opened to allow ready access of the scouring liquors, is raked slowly and gently through long bowls. The first bowl is largely used to wet the wool, but it may contain a little soap and soda ash (similar to sal soda) to assist the rapid wetting action. The bulk of the washing is done in the second bowl, which contains higher concentrations of soap and soda, and the last bowls are used for rinsing.

The operation is under close control to keep the chemical cost down and to assure that the wool is not damaged, just as one is careful in washing a soft sweater or socks. There are automatic temperature controls and the soap and soda ash are carefully regulated. The dirt drops to the bottom of the bowls, from which it is removed at regular intervals. The suint, being water soluble, is carried off with the excess liquor along with the grease.

Recently some of the synthetic deter-



First Step in Scouring. Fleece is dropped from feed mechanism at right into first of four long bowls used in scouring process. Raised spikes move slowly toward rear of tank, drop, then move forward to force wool through scouring solution.

gents, such as are used in the kitchen to wash the dishes, have been employed in scouring operations, especially in hard-water districts.

Some Mills Use Solvents

Although the soap and soda scouring method is by far the most popular, some mills use solvents to remove the grease. In such cases the dirt and suint may be removed separately by a light water wash, but processes are under study for removing grease and dirt simultaneously in the solvent.

It happens that the potash salts that are present in the suint have a certain detergent action of their own. In the carpet industry, where the grease content of the wool is low anyway, some mills have for a long time been utilizing the detergent action of these salts and have been scouring with a minimum of soap.

However, with greasy wools this has not been possible until recently, when it was discovered that the suint salts can be made more effective as scouring agents if there is a little common table salt and alcohol present. These materials seem to put the suint salts into an especially effective formation for removal of grease. At present

there is a research project at the Department of Agriculture to adapt this principle to a full-scale mill operation.

After scouring, the wool is dried by passing it through chambers where the air temperature is reduced as the wool becomes drier, so that maximum efficiency of drying is obtained without exposing the wool in any part of the operation to temperatures which might cause damage. Wool which enters the washing process soiled and matted comes out of the drier white, soft and resilient, truly the "precious fiber" of aged-old tradition. We now have a clean fiber ready for carding.

*Reprinted from Woolfacts for Educators.

WESTERN WOOL HANDLERS TO MEET AT CONVENTION TIME

R. A. Ward, president of the Western Wool Handlers Association, has called the annual meeting of that group for December 4th at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon. The Western Wool Handlers market between 25 and 42 million pounds of wool annually.

A.M.B. Conservationists Critical of Fed. Bureaus

THE Associated Missouri Basin Conservationists at a meeting in Sioux City, Iowa on August 12-14 criticized severely the Corps of Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation and in a statement of policy asked that a commission composed of representatives of the ten States in the Missouri Basin pass upon any proposed development in the Basin.

Malcolm Ronald of Mitchell, South Dakota, is president and James Munro, Sheridan, Wyoming, secretary of the group. Harry J. Devereaux, President of the American Wool Council, is a former president.

The complete statement of policy adopted by the Associated Missouri Basin Conservationists is:

Statement of Policy

"Present policy of the Associated Missouri Basin Conservationists is based on the mature conclusion that welfare of the people of the ten Missouri Basin states demands that the stranglehold on Basin development by the Corps of Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation be broken.

"Despite repeated proofs of irresponsibility and incompetence these two agencies insist upon arbitrarily dictating the entire shape of development in the basin. As examples of their unfitness to continue their dominant role in river development, the floods in Kansas and at Kansas City stand as an irrefutable indictment of the Corps of Army Engineers.

"On May 18, 1950, at a meeting of the Missouri Basin Inter Agency Committee, Colonel Barrigan of the Corps of Engineers in charge of the Omaha Division, boasted that the Army had made the Missouri and Kaw River flood plains safe for occupation by a billion dollar industrial development at Kansas City. The disaster which befell the area in July of this year demonstrates that Colonel Barrigan either did not know what he was talking about or else was incredibly irresponsible in his statement.

"Following the floods, Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of engineers, rushed to the disaster area and proclaimed with brazen effrontery that had the Pick-Sloan program been completed, the disaster would have been prevented. Subsequent investigation by unbiased experts revealed that if all 105 dams called for by the Pick-Sloan plan had been constructed and in operation, the flood would not have been mitigated in the least. This conclusion is inescapable

because the heavy rainfall which caused the flood fell in an area for which no major flood control works had been planned under the Pick-Sloan program.

"Of significance to the people of the Basin and the entire country is the fact that Gen. Pick's misrepresentation of the facts was for the purpose of bamboozling victims of the flood into pressuring Congress to appropriate more millions of dollars of public money for the Engineers to spend. It is no wonder that Engineers Joint Counsel, a panel of the five major engineering societies in the United States interested in this kind of work, condemned to the President of the United States the lack of adherence to the engineering code of ethics by these Federal engineers.

"A recent example of incompetence and irresponsibility by the Bureau of Reclamation is to be found in their building of Shadehill Dam on the Grand River in South Dakota. This dam was built for the purposes of irrigation. After its completion this spring, the Bureau announced that there would be no irrigation program until the water had been tested as to its suitability for irrigation. In an official booklet issued in 1949, the cost of this dam was placed at \$11,320,000. But the Bureau of Reclamation constructed this costly dam for irrigation purposes, without first making certain that the water and the soils were suitable for irrigation.

"These examples of inefficiency could be multiplied many times—for instance in the case of the operations at Keyhole in Wyoming, and Bixby and Angostura in South Dakota, and Missouri Souris in North Dakota. These instances of incompetency on the part of the Army Corps of Engineers and Reclamation suffice to show why it is imperative for the welfare of the country that the agencies be removed from their dictatorial position in the direction of Missouri Basin development.

"Associated Missouri Basin Conservationists recommends that developments in the basin be approved in advance by a commission composed of representatives of the ten States in the Basin, elected by watershed associations organized among the residents and farmers within each tributary valley within each State. Serving on this commission would be representatives of not more than four Federal agencies concerned in Missouri Basin development projects.

"It is further recommended that work upon water development projects now being built by these agencies be discontinued until their value can be re-appraised by such a Commission.

"In line with recommendations of Associated Missouri Basin Conservationists in 1950, we urge that Missouri Basin Development be balanced and carried forward with first emphasis on proper management of soil, water, wildlife, and vegetal cover, including grass and forests.

"Associated Missouri Basin Conservationists re-affirms that Missouri Basin development as a mere hydraulic engineering project can result in nothing but disaster for the people of the area. The development of the Missouri Basin should be for the interest of the people, including the several Indian tribes who face immediate flooding of their ancestral homes in violation of their solemn treaty rights.

Resolution

"WHEREAS, the failure of the Federal Government to adopt the recommendations of the Hoover Commission has resulted in confusion, waste, and extravagance in the handling of the water resources of the nation,

"THEREFORE, the Associated Missouri Basin Conservationists, in conference assembled in Sioux City, August 13, 14, and 15, 1951, approves and urges the adoption of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission for the establishment of a Board of Impartial Analysis to pass in advance on the feasibility and desirability of Federal works projects; also, the amalgamation of the civil functions of the Corps of Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation into one water development service."

Wolves and Thieves Assail Italian Sheep Producers

HEAVY rains in recent weeks have driven starving wolves from the mountains of Abruzzo to within fifteen miles of Rome. Wolves which entered the village of Rocca di Papa killed hundreds of sheep in their pens, reports the I.W.S. correspondent in Milan. Sheep dogs were killed while trying to defend their flocks. A number of shepherds were wounded when wolves attacked sheep in the village of Cervara. Police are now maintaining an all-night vigil in case of further attacks, and the authorities have offered rewards to people killing wolves.

A gang of thieves, who specialized in stealing wool and had seized £30,000 worth, have been rounded up by the Italian police.

—I.W.S. News Service 10/8/51



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The Wool Market in October

THE gyrations of wool prices at foreign auctions has "flabbergasted," "staggered" wool experts. And apparently none of them has the answers although a number of ideas have been advanced for the 90 percent advance in prices at Australian markets the middle of the month from September lows.

They are:

1. A threat of further devaluation of sterling in Continental countries which made purchase of wool look like a good refuge.
2. Desire to cover a considerable amount of short selling.
3. Japanese and French purchases.
4. New wool credit for France. (A year ago in September France was granted a one-year wool loan by an English firm. This credit is being renewed for 1951-52. Total amount of loan is for £10,000,000 or about \$28,000,000.)
5. Withdrawal of wools at auctions. (This adjustment of supplies undoubtedly had an effect on prices.)

6. Indirect buying for U. S. by other countries.

7. Purchases by the U. S. (Wool dealers have been greatly incensed over criticism emanating from English sources that America is to blame for the current up-down situation in Australia and New Zealand auctions. Boston wool dealers say that purchases have been very slight. A statement has been made that the bulk of the buying has been done by three or four American mills, importing directly. This is discredited by wool dealers, as it is believed that such purchases would have been difficult to keep under cover, that they would have heard of them via the "grape vine" route. Also it is pointed out that with a considerable volume of domestic wool still available, it doesn't seem logical that mills would be paying the higher foreign prices.)

8. War jitters.

9. Announcement by the United Kingdom that it would stockpile 40,000,000 pounds of wool before the end of the 1951-

52 selling season, that is June 30, 1952. (While this purchase is to be handled, according to British officials, in a way that it will not disturb the market, by spreading the purchase and the types and quality of wool out, the announcement in the opinion of some market experts, did have a bullish influence on the market. It is believed by others, however, that this purchase should have a steadying effect on the market.)

The full significance of the term "gyrations" is understood from the average prices of one type of 64/70's and two types of 64's, clean basis, landed in Boston, with a 25% cent duty paid, reported in the Daily News Record of October 23rd:

September 24th	\$1.58
October 8th	2.78
October 15th	1.93
October 18th	2.10
October 22nd	2.47

Certainly that was an erratic price fluctuation within a month's time!

And what was the effect on the domes-

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tic wool market? The United States wool market at the present time is in the unusual position of being dominated by foreign wool prices but with our market always below them.

While domestic wool values went up when foreign figures rose, they were only nominal ones as not enough sales were consummated to make them actual. Dealers were reported as being encouraged by the rise at foreign wool markets but had their confidence cut when the drop occurred. Now with the current fluctuations, they are said to be marking time.

Clothing men are feeling the effects of the wool market confusion, lateness in starting their fall retail season, over-inventoried conditions of some stores, and some consumer resistance, it is reported. The manufacturers are said to be holding up their spring lines, wondering how to price them as a result of recent fluctuations at foreign points.

The Commercial Bulletin of October 8th devoted some space to discussing the situation in the goods market. That market has been unduly depressed by misunderstanding on the part of the consuming public about the actual part raw wool costs play in the price of a suit of clothes. It is, as wool growers have known for many years, only a small part—12 percent—of the total cost. Proper consideration has not been given to labor and other manufacturing processes. The price of wool in other words has been over-emphasized; that is, temporary fluctuations in the wool market do not have much, if any, effect on the cost of clothes. The Wool Bureau, Inc., always alert to questions of this kind, has recently published "Your Wool Dollar" which emphasizes the small part the price of wool plays in the ultimate cost of clothing.

And, of course, there is always one last straw. In this situation, it is the consideration being given to lower wool ceilings by the Office of Price Stabilization. (This matter is discussed in more detail elsewhere.)

What about supplies? On October 1st the available supply of wool in this country was 145 million pounds, according to the Commercial Bulletin of October 20th. At the present rate of consumption it would last four or four and a half months. This supply, the market observers declare, would be very small if there was just a reasonable gain in the production of civilian goods which has been below normal and a continuing military demand, especially since the 1952 clip is yet months away.

Perhaps old demand-and-supply is still working.

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Australian Notes

October 16, 1951

DOWN — Up — Down again! That has been the rhythm of Australian wool prices this month as the season's sales got under way and the better class of wool started coming on the market.

It has been a crazy month on the wool floors. Growers were very worried early in the month when values slid nearer and nearer the \$150 a bale, below which we think it would be hard to meet our costs of production. But the slide stopped just in time, at about \$160 a bale—and then the miracle happened. Prices made their biggest percentage jumps ever, and soared up to \$1.90 dollars a pound in Sydney without American buyers bidding for the wool. Continental buyers bought a lot of bales. Britain and Japan supported them, and local mills took their share too.

Everyone is asking everyone, "What caused this price jump?" and nobody can give anybody a real answer. Some say the type of wool suits buyers better than at early sales. Some say wool stockpiling for war has been resumed. Some are even talking about rumors of sterling devaluation.

They tell us that buyers are sitting, watching, waiting for the market's next move. And that is just what we growers are doing—sitting, watching, waiting.

Today's report is — "Wool is steady but quiet in Melbourne. There was little liveliness in the market. Buyers showed a disinclination to raise bids when much competition was shown. Best early price was \$1.20 a pound."

Meanwhile Britain's Food Minister Webb is appealing for planned prices in the wool industry. Despite this, growers would vote strongly for continuation of present selling methods if they were asked to decide tomorrow.

Australian stocks and shares fluctuate with the wool market which shows what a great influence our industry has on the Commonwealth's economy.

People who are trying to stop Australia's inflationary trend, sighed with relief when prices went down, but their worries are back with them now.

In the last few weeks, some of Australia's best wool in Victoria's Western District has been shorn in almost perfect weather. It will be on the market soon. Pastures throughout Victoria are beautiful and would yield about 2½ tons an acre if cut now. But the drought in Western New South Wales has been aggravated by grass

fires west of Bourke. Damage has not been reported yet, but a lot of sheep feed is sure to have been destroyed. Even in Victoria's favored country, the agricultural department is appealing for graziers to conserve more fodder this season.

Tasmania reports that its wool clip will be 12% to 15 percent bigger and better this year. Quality is particularly good.

But feed is very scarce in Central Australia.

Details of Australia's latest 15 years' meat agreement with Britain are not available yet, but it looks as if it means we will have to give up exporting much meat to America and Canada. We liked this trade a lot. It helped you folks and it earned us dollars. But Sir William Angliss, Australia's meat "baron," says the deal should suit producers, and he is generally a good judge of the position.

Now that wool sales have started, labor unions' seasonal holdups have started. In Sydney, NSW, storemen and packers are disputing with employers about finishing times. In Melbourne, employees stopped work to consider their claim for renewal of the 10 percent bonus they got last year.

Several months ago, three scientists were voluntarily injected with the rabbit killing myxomatosis virus to prove that it would not harm man. The three men, very much alive, have now been announced as Sir Macfarlane Burnet, Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Research Institute; Dr. Ian Clunies Ross, chairman of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organization and first secretary of the Wool Board (Americans know him); and Dr. F. J. Fenner, Professor of Microbiology at the Australian National University, Canberra.

Meanwhile the CSIRO — Dr. Clunies Ross's organization — has prepared a defense for any legal threat from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against persons infecting rabbits with myxomatosis.

Chief news from the Melbourne Royal Show was the increasing popularity of the mutton breeds of sheep. Folks are getting back to using them in case wool prices drop too low.

The first horned Wiltshire sheep ever exported from England to Australia, are being shipped to Mr. G. D. Crosthwaite of West Australia.

The Federal treasurer's new budget hit us all pretty hard. But the girls suffered most with a tax on lipstick. Girls do not realize it, but most lipstick is made from wool grease.

Airline pilots must like getting right

down to earth on their holidays. Eight of them have bought mixed farms near Melbourne where, for relaxation from flying, they plough the good earth. With their sheep running well, and wool prices soaring, these pilots are flying high. But

they won't give up the air. "Farming's just a job on the side," they say.

Latest meat prices: Prime wether mutton, 12 cents a pound on the hoof. Prime light lamb to 21 cents a pound.

—Colin Webb

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U. S. Wool Consumption World's Highest

THE United States today is the world's largest consumer of wool, having wrested this position from the United Kingdom, which held it for four hundred years, F. Eugene Ackerman, president of the The Wool Bureau, declared in an address before the Boston Industrial Conference on October 17, 1951.

Wool textile products worth two billion dollars were produced in the nation last year, he asserted, and were converted into consumer products worth from \$6 billion to \$6½ billion. He added that, despite its present position as the root of a group of America's giant industrial and commercial enterprises, wool within the next decade will exert an even greater influence in terms of production, distribution and consumer use.

Wool Backbone of Ready-to-Wear Apparel Industry

"The dollar and employment values of those wool products are only one expression of wool's importance," Mr. Ackerman stated. "Wool textiles have always been

and will continue to be the very backbone of our ready-to-wear apparel industries which are without parallel anywhere."

He warned, however, that sharp drops in this country's sheep population and the loss of valuable grazing lands in the Far West were creating an increasingly serious problem in the face of growing markets for wool.

Since World War II, Mr. Ackerman declared, the nation's per capita consumption of wool has reached a point 73 percent above the 1934-38 level. He contrasted this rise with a world increase of 9 percent during the same period.

"We are not only the largest users of wool as a nation," he pointed out, "but we are the world's largest wool importers. In 1950 we took 25 percent of the world's clip, as compared to one-tenth of the clip before World War II. We consume annually in excess of one billion pounds of grease wool, in comparison to 650 million pounds prior to World War II."

Placing the value of the raw wool consumed by the United States each year at

\$800 million, Mr. Ackerman explained that this figure represents only a fraction of the value of textiles and the other innumerable products of which wool is the total or most important component.

Scope of Wool Textile Industry Listed

"The American wool textile industry has the largest production capacity of any country in the world," he asserted. "It comprises some 829 establishments engaged either in complete conversion of wool into fabrics or partial conversion through scouring, spinning, weaving and other processes. These industries employ approximately 150,000 persons, who earn an average of over \$61 a week or a potential annual wage of \$3,172."

In 1950 wages in the wool textile industry amounted to more than \$400 million, Mr. Ackerman said. The value of all-wool or part-wool textile products, in 1950, exclusive of carpets and rugs, was over two billion dollars, a dollar value 205 percent greater than in 1939, he continued.

"A two-billion-dollar industry is tremen-

THE WOOL CORE TEST

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This season the core testing of domestic wool in the laboratories of the United States Testing Company showed an increase of 187% over last year. And there was a good reason for this SUBSTANTIAL increase. Controversy between buyer and seller was a common occurrence, and the core test was the logical solution to the problem.

Core testing eliminates all controversy between buyer and seller because it provides an ACCURATE determination of wool yield and shrinkage, thus putting all transactions on a basis fair to both buyer and seller.

The United States Testing Company, Inc., maintains extensive facilities for core testing at its wool laboratories in Denver and Boston. Confidential Certificates of Test may be issued and results wired or airmailed within 48 hours after samples are received.

We operate convenient wool sampling stations at the following points: Portland, Oregon; Billings and Miles City, Montana; Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Casper, Wyoming; Albuquerque and Roswell, New Mexico; San Angelo and Del Rio, Texas and Denver, Colorado.

P.S. Berry Duff and Herb Block will be glad to meet handlers, dealers, growers, and all interested in accurate determination of shrinkage and yield. They will be at the National Convention in Portland - Look for them - they will be glad to see you and talk over your requirements.

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dously important to any national economy, even that of the United States in these days of astronomical defense appropriations and production figures," he said. "But wool has only started on its long path to the consumer when it leaves the mills. Ninety percent of all-wool textiles undergo further processing. The conversion of these textiles into men's and women's tailored clothing, blankets and upholstery, engages the major portion of the highly paid labor of 500,000 men and women in these industries. They produce consumer products having a total retail value in 1950 of between \$6 billion and \$6½ billion."

Sheep Numbers Dwindling

The dark spot in this picture of wool's tremendous role in the nation's economy, Mr. Ackerman said, is the rapid decline of sheep raising and the sheep population in this country. In ten years, he pointed out, sheep numbers have dropped from 50 million to 28 million. With only 6 percent of the nation's lands used to produce food, 1,052,000,000 acres of land are suitable for livestock grazing, Mr. Ackerman asserted.

"The greater proportion of these lands are in our mountain west, where the Federal Government owns more than 53 percent of all the lands," he explained. "In Nevada alone, Federally owned lands comprise an area one and a half times the total of New England. Most Federal lands are under two controls, the United States Department of Interior and the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture. They control all the rights, including grazing rights and reseeding. Year by year, the Government has reduced the number of animals which may graze upon these lands on a variety of pretexts."

While this reduction has been occurring in the United States, the governments of Australia and New Zealand have engaged in scientific development of grazing and of forage foods, Mr. Ackerman said. The results of these contrasting policies are that the number of sheep which can graze on given areas in New Zealand and Australia has more than doubled, he asserted, and the poundage of wool grown on the individual sheep has increased almost one third since 1900. "Our government policy has been that of attrition; the British Dominion policy has been one of expert scientific development."

Plan for Overcoming Sheep Shortage

Mr. Ackerman said that financial, commercial and livestock interests in the United States are aware of the serious implications of the sheep shortage and the decline in productivity of our immensely important grazing lands. A recent meeting of leading representatives of these interests, he said, had discussed a plan to increase the sheep population by about 10 million sheep within the next five to seven years.

These sheep, he explained, would produce 100 million pounds of wool, worth \$70 million; 220 million pounds of meat, worth \$110 million, and lamb and sheep hides valued at an additional \$25 million. A total annual income of \$205 million would thus be realized from the addition of these sheep, he pointed out.

British Dominion wool growing organizations have offered full assistance and co-operation in this proposed plan, Mr. Ackerman asserted, for they recognize that wool is a world commodity which must be kept in sufficient supply to meet the world's increasing needs. By keeping wool supplies sufficient, he explained, prices will be kept within levels which will assure the widest and most profitable use of wool.

Half U. S. Clip "Fine"

MORE than half the United States annual production of wool falls into the grade classification of Fine (64's, 70's, 80's). This is based on an analysis, nationally and by States, of the domestic wool clip for the year 1946. U. S. Department of Agriculture officials, reporting on August 15, 1951, say that approximately the same proportion continues to hold.

The report "The Domestic Wool Clip," containing information on grades, staple length, shrinkage, and other factors is based on Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of the 1946 clip, practically all of which was acquired by the CCC.

About 16 percent was classified as Half blood (60's, 62's), about 15 percent Three-eighths blood (56's, 58's), and about 10 percent Quarter blood (48's, 50's). The remainder was in the lower grades and off-wools. About 90 percent of the wool grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada in 1946 is shown in the report to be classified as Fine. The report gives detailed figures on grades for each State. Those for 13 Western States are shown in the table.

The report revealed that shrinkages for the different grades of wool fell largely into the following ranges: Fine, between 56 and 65 percent; Half blood, between 51 and 60 percent; Three-eighths blood,

between 41 and 50 percent; and Quarter blood, between 41 and 45 percent. However, shrinkage estimates for substantial quantities of wools were outside these ranges in each grade.

Nearly 15 million pounds or about 5.4 percent of the 1946 clip was classified as greasy off wools, appraised mainly as burry and seedy, black and gray, mixed Southern, fed lamb, crutchings and clippings, and tags.

In addition to the off wools, approximately 33 million pounds or about 12.5 percent of the grease wools purchased, were discounted somewhat in price mainly because of bur, seed, and other vegetable matter.

Officials point out that wool growers have evidenced much interest in an analysis of a year's wool clip. This data will provide a more up-to-date basis for determining purchase price schedules by type and grade for wool price support programs.

The report was compiled by the Livestock Branch of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration, which administers the USDA wool price support program. Copies of the report, "The Domestic Wool Clip," may be obtained from Office of Information Service, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Relationship of Grease Wool Staple Length to Top

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently released the results of a study to determine the relationship of staple length in grease wool and the top made from it. Members of the USDA making the study include: D. D. Johnston, H. D. Ray, W. J. Manning, all animal fiber technologists, and E. M. Pohle, Animal Fiber Technologist, In Charge, Wool Standards Laboratory, Wool Division, Livestock Branch.

The Department of Agriculture's report is summarized in the Wool Bureau News Letter for Textile Executives by Giles E. Hopkins as follows:

"At present there are no official length classes for domestic wools. The current commercial terms used in describing length for different grades are Staple, Good French Combing, Average French Combing, Short French Combing, Clothing, and Stubby. Most of these terms are somewhat indefinite in describing actual length and where they are not closely associated with wool marketing they are not very meaningful.

"The Department of Agriculture is currently developing quantitative criteria for commercial length classes in domestic grease wools. Since wool top is the final stage in wool processing where individual fiber length is usually measured, and be-

COMPOSITION OF WESTERN WOOL CLIP BY GRADES, BASED ON CCC PURCHASE OF 1946

	QUANTITY PURCHASED		GRADES OF WOOL PURCHASED						
	Total	Percentage of Total	Fine	½ Blood	⅓ Blood	¼ Blood	Low ¼ Blood	Common and Braid	Off Wools
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Arizona	1,525,583	.6	89.4	4.5	2.2	.6	....	....	3.3
California	15,802,553	5.8	62.1	22.9	9.1	2.6	.9	.4	2.0
Colorado	13,605,919	4.9	47.6	28.0	15.6	3.9	.4	....	4.5
Idaho	9,849,127	3.6	16.0	23.1	33.7	18.6	2.4	.6	5.6
Montana	19,403,212	7.1	58.1	24.5	10.3	2.3	.1	....	4.7
Nevada	4,157,443	1.5	89.2	6.3	1.6	.3	....	....	2.6
New Mexico	9,999,637	3.6	91.8	3.1	1.1	.3	....	....	3.7
Oregon	6,605,005	2.4	35.0	9.4	17.8	15.0	7.8	5.6	9.4
South Dakota	11,047,208	4.0	24.2	44.0	19.4	7.4	.1	....	4.9
Texas	67,917,594	24.7	95.4	1.9	1.2	....	....	....	1.5
Utah	10,208,080	3.7	61.5	19.7	9.5	3.6	.5	.2	5.0
Washington	2,222,412	.8	38.8	23.9	17.5	13.3	2.4	....	4.1
Wyoming	19,393,982	7.0	64.5	18.0	8.3	3.9	.9	.3	4.1
Colorado, N. M., Utah	2,879,447	1.0	64.7	20.4	7.7	1.7	.2	....	5.3
Idaho, Oregon, Wash.	864,474	.3	22.2	27.9	25.5	18.2	2.8	.3	3.1
Idaho, Utah	161,552	.1	35.7	32.1	18.4	5.8	3.2	....	4.8

cause most of the Fine and Half Blood grades of wool are used in the worsted system of manufacture, it has seemed logical to relate the staple length of grease wool to the fiber length of top produced from it.

"Length of staple probably ranks next to fineness or grade in evaluating the usefulness or dollar value of clean wool, and is, of course, a factor when delivering top on futures contracts. There may be a spread of 35 cents a pound between Fine Staple and Fine Clothing wools.

"Where comparisons are made by grade or length class, it is found that the average unstretched lengths of grease wool staples give a good indication of the average fiber length of finished top. The measurement of 50 staples per lot seems adequate since the errors arising from sampling fall within the measurement class interval of one quarter inch for Fine and Half Blood wools and the added accuracy gained by measuring more staples of Three-eighths and Quarter Blood wools does not warrant the work involved.

"The wools are measured as follows: Three-pound samples of grease wool are drawn from the lot represented by taking 25 or more handfuls from the pile or bin after the blend is made. Fifty different pieces of fleeces are selected. A staple the size of a lead pencil is drawn from each of these pieces. Any unnatural folds or bends are straightened without alteration of the natural crimp formation. Each specimen is then pressed down on a velvet covered board to enable the pile of the velvet to hold the staple as nearly as possi-

ble to its natural unstretched length. A ruler is placed alongside the staple and the length is read to the nearest one-fourth inch. In some staples a spear or pyramid-shaped tip may indicate varying fiber

lengths. In such cases the staple is measured to a point midway between the base of the pyramid tip formation and the end of the tip. The mid-point is determined by visual judgment."

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W O O L



"MAYBE HE ISN'T DOING AS WELL WITH HIS SHEEP AS HE LETS ON--- BUT HE'S THE ONLY ONE I KNOW THAT JUNKS NEW CARS JUST BECAUSE THE ASHTRAYS GET FULL!"

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\$64 Question Answered

THE item in the May National Wool Grower about the \$64 question created quite a stir. I received a number of letters asking me what I saw in the November, 1950, magazine that was of so much importance.

For a number of years I have been trying to figure out some method of marking ewes when bred but I didn't have brains enough to devise the simple method shown in the advertisement of the Jourgensen

Paint Manufacturing Company, Casper, Wyoming. I sent for samples of their harness but, of course, they arrived too late to be tried out this last year—we breed in December and January. We are so sold on the idea that we will put a harness on every buck this coming winter. My wife and I expect to be in Wyoming in September and intend to visit Casper and place an order for a number of Jourgensen harnesses.

We run something over 2000 ewes—grade Romneys, mostly—on Umnak Island

some 150 miles west of Dutch Harbor, Alaska, with about 80 head of purebred Romney rams. Right now we have about 5000 head in all. Our operations are very different from Stateside outfits as this is a wool proposition pure and simple. Over 95 percent of our gross income comes from the sale of wool. We do have a small mutton business with small villages along the Aleutian chain and to St. Paul, of the Pribilof group, the great Government fur seal rookery. Ours is the largest livestock operation in Alaska.

We sell no lambs. We keep the wethers as long as possible, solely for their wool production; then, when their teeth fail, dress them out for mutton, which, to my mind, is about as superior to lamb as beef is to veal. We have had wethers that dressed 168 pounds. Our last shipment to St. Paul, 42 head, averaged 112 pounds.

Transportation is our big worry but it isn't so bad now. Freight to or from Seattle is \$26.00 per ton, usually by space—40 cubic feet to the ton. We receive mail once a month—most months. Your letter of May 9th arrived June 18th. But we like it this way—it's like Christmas once a month. Bad news arrives soon enough any way and good news is always welcome. Last year we had a mail boat only twice between June 12, 1950 and January 4, 1951. Even we thought that was a little slow.

Our labor comes from the native village of Nikolski where our main camp is located. The village has a native store, native service school, a Russian Catholic church and about 60 native Aleuts. Some of the men have worked for the ranch, off and on, since it was started 23 years ago and are becoming fairly competent.

This may seem a long-winded way to tell you about an ad I saw in the National Wool Grower, but when I get started on the livestock possibilities of the Aleutian Islands, I'm hard to stop.

Arthur J. Harris
Umnak Island, Alaska

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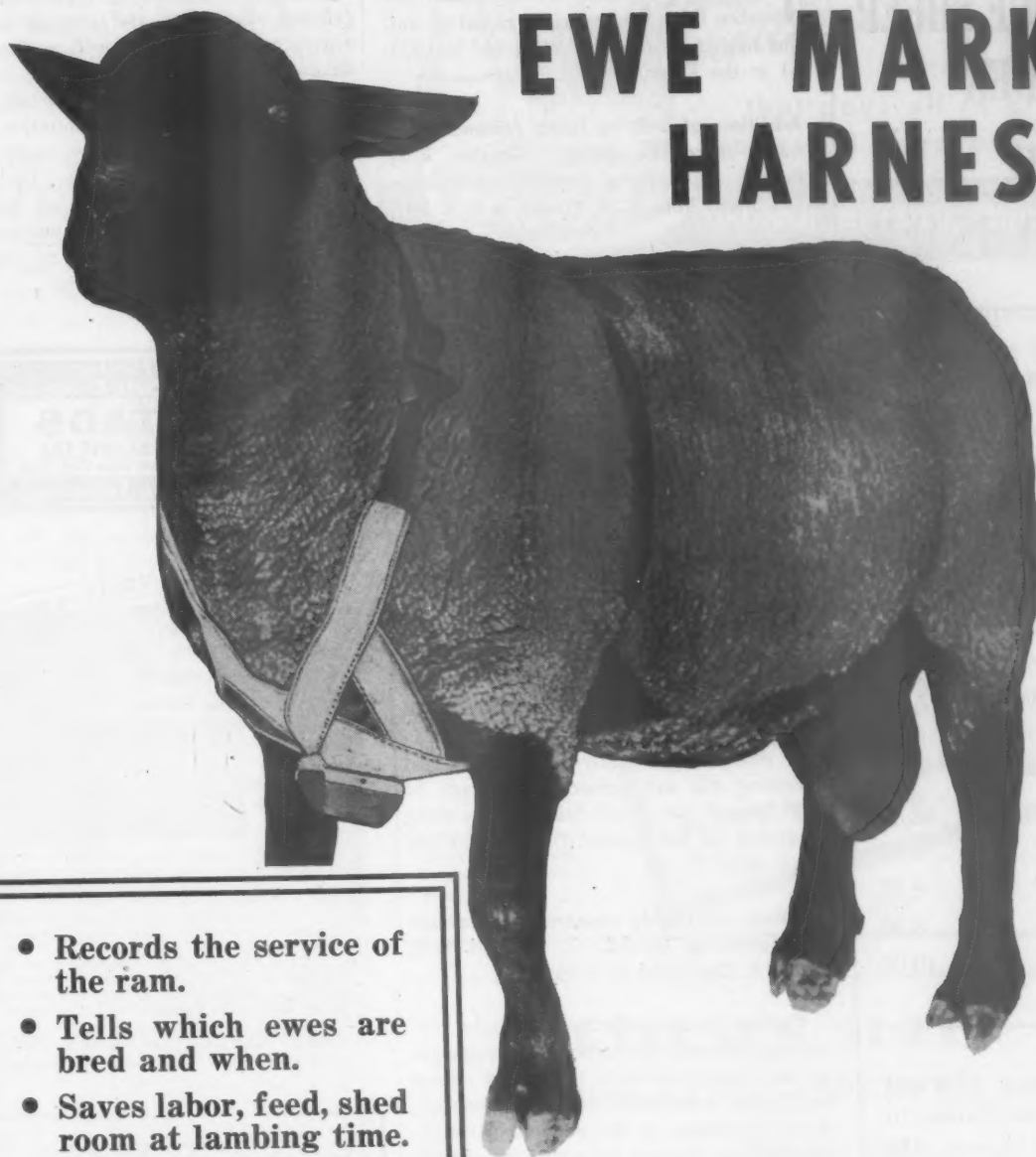
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Some Feeding Items

THE following lamb feeding items are taken from a summarized report on animal husbandry research conducted in 1950-51 at the Kansas State College:

Addition of salt to lamb fattening rations increases gains. Garden City Branch Agricultural Experiment Station. T. Donald Bell, A. B. Erhart, & E. L. Hix.

One lot of 118 experimental lambs at the Garden City Branch Station was not given salt during the 39 days that they were grazed on wheat pasture. Their gains during this period were as high as the lambs in the other lots receiving salt. At the end of the grazing period the 118 lambs were divided into two groups and fed a standard western Kansas feedlot ration. One group of lambs received salt during the 92-day feeding period and salt was withheld from the other group. The lambs receiving the salt gained more rapidly and more economically than the lambs in the lot receiving no salt.

A lot of 17 feeder lambs at Manhattan was given a basal ration of alfalfa hay and corn plus salt ad libitum. Another lot of 17 lambs was given the same basal ration but was not given any salt. The lambs receiving the salt gained an average of 0.33 pound per head daily, while those receiving no salt gained 0.29 pound per head daily.

Medium vs. highly concentrated rations for fattening lambs. T. Donald Bell, Rufus F. Cox, and J. S. Hughes.

Further studies with feeding lambs consuming different proportions of roughages to concentrates indicate that those rations containing a moderate amount of concentrates in relation to the amount of roughage produce cheaper gains that are virtually as large as highly concentrated rations.

In the 1951 tests one lot of lambs fed 1.45 pounds of alfalfa hay and 1.37 pounds of corn per head daily gained 0.34 pounds per day, while another lot of lambs fed only 1.02 pounds of alfalfa and 1.62 pounds of corn gained 0.33 pounds per day.

Alfalfa hay vs. alfalfa pellets for fattening lambs. T. Donald Bell, Rufus F. Cox and J. S. Hughes.

Pelleted alfalfa has been compared with alfalfa hay in lamb fattening rations at the Kansas Station for the past three years.

Both the hay and the pellets have been fed with corn in varying concentrations. In the last two years' tests the lambs fed pelleted alfalfa hay and corn in medium concentration gained as well as those fed alfalfa hay and corn in medium concentration. The lambs fed the pelleted alfalfa and corn in the higher concentration, however, made poorer and more costly gains than the lambs fed alfalfa hay. The lambs fed the alfalfa pellets went off feed on several occasions. Rumination was reduced and digestive disorders such as vomiting grain and diarrhea were evident.



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"Miss Sweater Girl, 1951"

A predominantly male panel of judges put their heads as close together as they could on September 19th without obstructing the view and named blonde, 20-year-old Cathy Hild as "Miss Sweater Girl, 1951."

Miss Hild, who comes from Nutley, N.J., but has been a New York resident for a year, was described by The Wool Bureau and the National Knitted Outerwear Association, joint sponsors of the event, as "a brand new type of Sweater Queen—one who rewards the eye rather than paralyzing it." In the opinion of the spectators, Miss Hild met this requirement very nicely, perhaps with some to spare. Her measurements: bust, 36"; waist, 23½"; hips, 35".

Second place went to Marion James of Paterson, N.J., and Phyllis Hunt of Brooklyn was third. They were selected from among 10 top models chosen for their ability to "look in a wool sweater the way



Sweater Queens of 1951 and 1970. Cathy Hild (right), was chosen as "Miss Sweater Girl, 1951" and 5-year-old Virginia Pfizenmaier (left) as "Miss Sweater Girl, 1970" in a contest sponsored by The Wool Bureau and the National Knitted Outerwear Association. Cathy was chosen for her ability "to look in a wool sweater the way all women of taste and fashion discrimination would like to look." Cute as Virginia is today, it's a safe bet that she'd like to look like Cathy, come 1970. The contest was held at the Waldorf-Astoria in conjunction with a fashion showing of all-wool "trend" sweaters for fall, 1951.

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all women of taste and fashion discrimination would like to look." Miss James is a pert brunette and Miss Hunt a striking blonde.

The new "Sweater Sweetheart" and her likely successor of 19 years hence, "Miss Sweater Girl, 1970," 5-year-old Virginia Pfizenmaier, were chosen by a ballot of spectators at the contest and a fashion showing of all-wool "trend" sweaters for Fall 1951. The event, a prelude to National Sweater Week, September 24-29, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

"Miss Sweater Girl, 1970," the charming, red-headed heiress apparent to the throne now occupied by Hiss Hild, was chosen from a trio of 4 and 5-year-old contestants. Virginia is the daughter of Mrs. Milton Pfizenmaier, of Hackensack, N.J. Judges

of the contest included press, radio, television and newsreel representatives, as well as leaders in the knitted outerwear and yarn manufacturing industries.

Another Range Menace

E. W. Tisdale and L. C. Erickson, College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, report that several thousand acres of range in the Weiser-Midvale region of Idaho and patches in the Mountain Home area are now covered by Medusa wild rye, a small annual grass of very low value. This plant, an immigrant from Europe, is known to occur in Washington, Oregon, and California but is so new to Idaho that according to the literature it has been collected only once.

Medusa wild rye is a vigorous growing annual grass, capable of producing abundant seed and is unpalatable to livestock. Under certain conditions it appears able to crowd out cheatgrass but is definitely poorer than cheatgrass as range forage. The plant appears to be spreading fast in the Idaho range country. Proven control measures are unknown, but spraying with herbicides, summer burning, or tillage followed by reseeding to a hardy perennial grass such as crested wheatgrass seem the most logical. Tisdale and Erickson caution to be on the alert for this noxious plant and warn that in the future it could become as serious a menace as halogeton.—*The News Letter, College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, February 1950.*

Pacific's Wool Show

A father and son combination took the two top prizes at the Pacific International Livestock Exhibition Wool Show. This show, with 360 fleeces entered, from Alaska and the entire West, from Washington to New Mexico and from Montana to California, and rated the largest in the United States in a statement made to Bruce Arnold, superintendent of the show, by J. F. Wilson, wool specialist of the University of California, who judged the show, is sponsored by Pacific Wool Growers of Portland, Oregon.

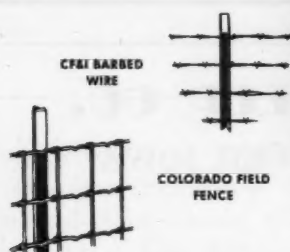
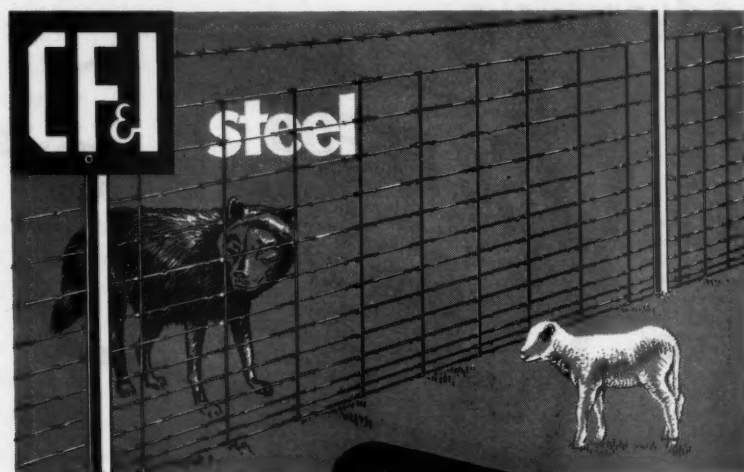
The grand champion of the show was a beautiful half blood Corriedale fleece, entered by Charles H. Elmore, Sr., Applegate, Oregon, while the champion of the 4-H was a three-eighths fleece entered by his son, Charles Elmore, Jr.

The F. F. A. champion fleece was a fine quarter blood fleece entered by Roger D. Pearson of Carlton, Oregon. The reserve grand champion was a quarter blood fleece entered by James Anderson of Santa Rosa, California. This quarter blood fleece and the grand champion fleece made Judge Wilson scratch his head for a decision. The other purple ribbon went to L. W. Matzen of Sherwood, Oregon for a low quarter fleece. The Mailliard Ranch of Yorkville, California, won the Fine wool blue ribbon and W. A. Jennings of Langlois, Oregon had the blue ribbon Braid fleece.

This show included an exhibit by Pacific Wool Growers of a colorful background picture, made entirely of wool dyed in desert colors, depicting a Navaho boy with his sheep watching a wagon train heading west, which went well with the Pacific International Show's theme, "Wagons West."

—Pacific Wool Growers

The National Wool Grower



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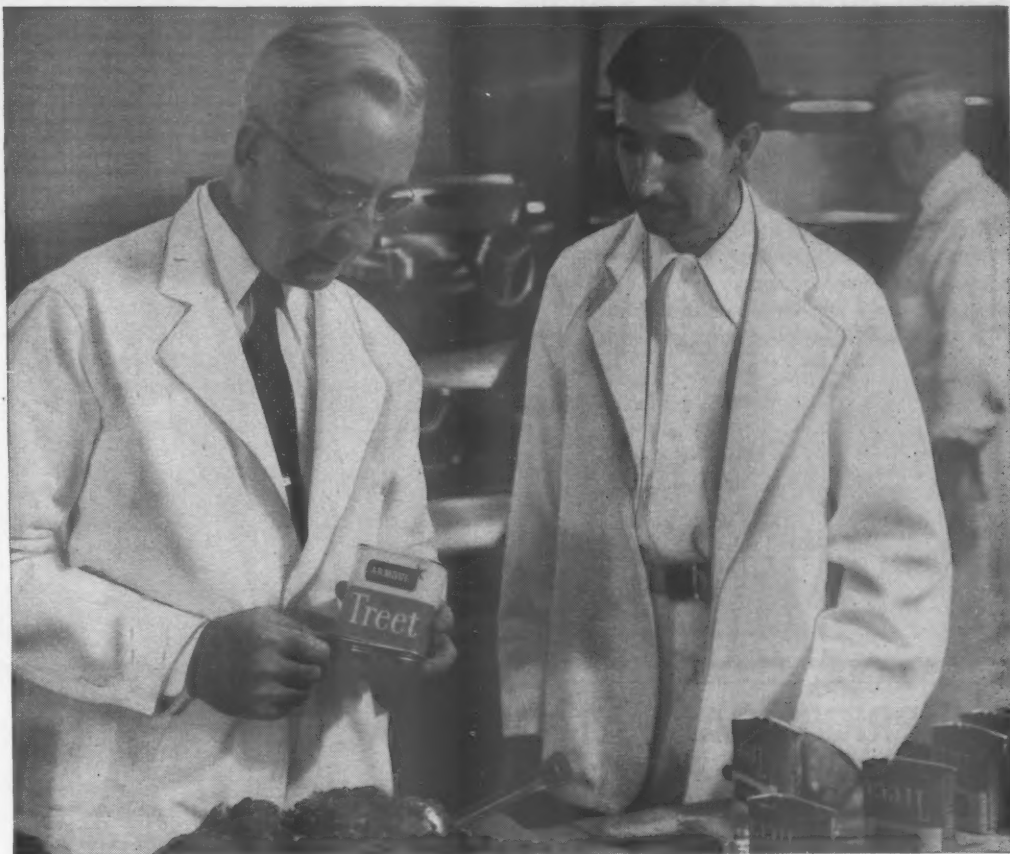
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Next time you go shopping and see the Armour name on food products or on soap, remember that the "raw materials" used to make these quality products may have come from your own farm. So try some—start being your own best customer, today!



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Lamb Marketing In October

CENTRAL MARKET PRICES

REDUCED shipper outlet because of the Jewish Holiday caused some slowness in the live lamb market during October. However, with a large percentage of mid-western supplies in feeder flesh there was generally an adequate demand for the slaughter offerings, although fat lamb prices were 25 to 75 cents lower than those paid in September. Outlet for feeder lambs was generally broad during the month at most markets and prices were fairly well in line with those paid during September.

Good to prime slaughter lambs sold during the month mostly from \$28.50 to \$32, although some choice and prime lots at Denver brought \$32.50 to \$32.75 early in the month. Cull to good slaughter lambs sold during October in a \$16 to \$30 price range.

Good and choice lambs with No. 1 and No. 2 pelts sold from \$29 to \$32. Good to prime yearling wethers with No. 1 pelts brought \$27.50 to \$29.75.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1951	1950
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Nine Months.....	7,239,815	8,771,366
Week Ended	Oct. 20	Oct. 21
Slaughter at 32 Centers	198,196	216,000
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Choice and Prime	\$31.48	\$28.35
Good and Choice	29.95	26.78
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds	63.50	52.10
Choice, 40-50 pounds	63.50	50.80
Good, All Weights	63.50	49.40

Federally Inspected Slaughter—September

	1951	1950
Cattle	956,381	1,195,808
Calves	373,463	488,119
Hogs	4,398,150	4,137,316
Sheep and Lambs	827,065	1,062,668

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One of the nation's leaders in salable sheep receipts, South St. Paul offers skilled salesmen to handle your consignment from start to finish, 24-hour receiving service, and 795 sheep pens for yarding 50,000 sheep and lambs under roof.

Famous for a world-wide buying demand, represented by scores of buyers with broad needs for all weights and grades, South St. Paul offers a ready market for both the large and small shipper.

SAINT PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY

SOUTH SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

Good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$13.50 to \$16.75; cull and utility ewes \$8 to \$15.

Good and choice western feeder lambs sold largely from \$31 to \$34.35. The latter price was the top on feeders at Denver the third week of October. At Fort Worth common to good feeder lambs brought \$20 to \$27. Medium and good feeders sold on various markets, mostly in a \$27 to \$32 price range.

COUNTRY SALES

Pacific Northwest

Some fat lambs and mixed fats and feeders were sold in Washington during the month from \$30 to \$31. Rains delayed movement of lambs into the beet top feeding area of south central Washington and there were some reports that not as many would be fed in that area as a year ago.

California

A few loads of choice and prime clover pastured slaughter lambs, mostly with No. 1 pelts, sold at \$30.50 to \$31.50, for current delivery.

Rocky Mountain Region

In the Medicine Bow, Wyoming, area a few sizable bands of weighty lambs were contracted at \$30.50 to \$31.50. Around 1000 ewe lambs were reported sold in Wyoming (location not given) for delivery



"I USE TO HAVE A HECK OF A TIME KEEPING TRACK OF KEITH UNTIL MY HUSBAND CAME UP WITH A GOOD IDEA ---"

—The National Wool Grower

to California, these at \$42 per head.

Around the Billings, Montana, section some 140-pound aged breeding ewes sold at \$21 per head but asking prices were generally from \$22 to \$24. Sizable bands of yearling ewes changed hands in that section at \$42.50 to \$45 per head. Scattered sales of lambs for immediate delivery at country points in Montana were reported at \$30 to \$31. Near Bainville 206 head of aged breeding ewes sold for \$28 per head. A few strings of feeder lambs scaling around 80 pounds or less sold at loading points at \$30 and \$31 and a large string of 90-pound feeders brought \$29.25.

In Colorado an eastern shipper purchased a few loads of good and choice lambs for immediate delivery at \$31.25 and \$31.50. Growers on the Western Slope are asking \$23 to \$25 per head for aged breeding ewes.

Texas

In the Edwards Plateau section 1500 mixed lambs brought \$32 and 1300 wether lambs \$29.50, both for current delivery. Neither the buyer nor the weight of these lambs is reported.

—E. E. Marsh



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Wentworth's America's Sheep Trails	10.00

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Argentina's Merino Flocks

(Continued from page 13)

cheapest studs are ten times higher in price than the range rams.

Wool Production Main Objective in South America

When one knows the prices of wool and lambs in South America, it is easy to see why the sheepmen there breed primarily for wool production. The price of average wool in February 1951 was 81 U. S. cents per pound while the price of lamb was only 4 to 5 U. S. cents per pound. Note, this is the price per pound of the dressed carcass not per pound of live weight. When a sheepman takes his lambs to the freezer for slaughter he gets paid a certain price per pound for the carcasses after they are cooled. All the pelts, hearts, livers, tongues, intestines and glands are saved by the freezers but the sheepman does not realize one cent from them.

With wool and lamb prices so far out of balance compared to this country, it is easy to understand why the sheepmen of South America use breeds like the Corriedale and Australian Merino in preference to the blackfaced and long-wooled mutton breeds.

Predatory animals cause some loss to sheepmen but not anywhere near that experienced by sheepmen here in the States. In the first place their sheep are worth less (about \$4.00), and in the second place the actual loss in number of head is smaller. The large brown fox looks much like a small coyote and does kill some sheep. The red fox is considerably smaller than the brown fox, being too little to cause trouble for the sheepmen. Pumas or mountain lions kill a few sheep, but there are only a few and most of them live in the mountain forests. The condors, or vultures as we call them, attack and kill sheep that are sick. They seldom bother healthy sheep that can run and dodge the huge birds as they swoop down.

At every station I visited whether in Peru, Chile or Argentina, the hospitality was of the best. The people did their best to make my stay pleasant and enjoyable. In fact they did such a good job I will never forget those days.

CORRECTION IN SALE REPORT

The report of the Craig, Colorado, Sale in the October issue of the National Wool Grower gave the average on 202 head of Suffolk yearling rams sold in pens as \$181 per head. The average should have been \$144.60.

The National Wool Grower

The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB

WEAR WOOL... FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE

Dutch Journalist Visits National President



Left to right, Anna Kamstra, associate editor of Holland's leading women's magazine, "Margriet;" Mrs. J. W. Vance and J. W. Vance, at Golden Hoof Farm, Coleman, Texas.

RECENTLY, Miss Anna Kamstra, associate editor of *Margriet*, Holland's largest weekly magazine for women, took 10 days of her several months' tour of the United States to visit in West Texas. She was traveling in this country under the auspices of our State Department and a part of her itinerary included a week on a typical farm or ranch.

The West Texas Chamber of Commerce decided that J. W. and Chris Vance of Coleman, while they might not be the most typical rural couple, would surely see that Anna got the kind of impression of Texas that Texans have—namely, good!

So Anna—like the Romans—came, saw, conquered and was conquered, for she made some fast friends in the Vances and the relationship was retroactive from the first day. Again Anna made like the Romans and did like the Texans did while she was outnumbered and on their sacred

soil. She rode horses, wore blue jeans, examined prickly pear, and finally mastered the Lone Star jargon.

An article which she authored, appeared in the August, 1951, issue of "West Texas Today," the official organ of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. Her subject was her visit at the Vance Golden Hoof Farms, and like every person who has the privilege of visiting there, she was greatly impressed by the gracious host and hostess. In her story Anna described the comfortable home, and Chris' interest in her home. Then the Dutch journalist commented:

"Maybe people who don't know her gather from these lines that Chrystene Vance doesn't have interests other than just running her home, and buying clothes and cosmetics and trying out her devil's food cake recipe.

"Wait a minute — hold the line a little

longer and mention the word 'wool' to Chris!

"Her eyes — which incidentally are blue and not green as often has been written — lighten up, and she begins to talk about wool, and the wonderful things you can do with it. You find out that this little, cheerful and lively lady is the President of the National Wool Growers Association Auxiliary, that she is one of the most important persons in the national 'Make It Yourself-With Wool' contest. Push her a little more and she admits that she formed the Women's Auxiliary of the Coleman County Breeder-Feeder Association and that she works actively with the auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

"All this means that she is much more than 'a country girl,' as she sometimes calls herself. For speeches for national conventions, detailed reports on trips to which she is invited by The Wool Bureau ask for more than just knowing how to run a home. They ask for brains and interest in everything which has to do with sheep and all the other things which make Texas famous.

"Still my opinion is that Chris is best as a hostess. Notwithstanding the very progressive work she achieves in all her organizations, she is best when entertaining people at her lovely home. She is best when she tries to make people feel at home. And in this she—as well as her husband—are quite successful, I can assure you."

—Sue Flanagan

So. Dakota Contest Plans

FINAL arrangements for the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" home sewing contest have been announced by Mrs. Ella Jeramaison of the Women's Auxiliary of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Association who are sponsoring the contest.

Three regional contests will be held to select the girls who will compete in the State finals, the first at Miller, October 30th; the second at Mitchell, November 17th; and the West River regional contest at Belle Fourche, November 19th. First prize at each of these contests will be either a wool gabardine suit length or a

wool crepe dress length in any color the winner selects.

The winners of the area contests will show their garments at the Belle Fourche High School auditorium Tuesday night, November 20th, when the winners of the two divisions will be selected to represent South Dakota at the National "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest. These young ladies will receive all expense trips to the big contest at Portland, Oregon, early in December which is sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association and the Wool Bureau. Prizes valued at thousands of dollars are being offered the winners at the National.

Wool Contest Approved by Colorado Activities Group

THE fifth annual "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest has received the official recognition and approbation of the Colorado Activities Committee, which supervises 240 high schools in the State of Colorado and of Mrs. Nina Mae Dolezal, Director of Home Economics for the Denver Public Schools. In her memo sent to all secondary school principals and clothing teachers, Mrs. Dolezal said, in part, "Each year the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association sponsors this contest in eleven Western States. It is hoped that we may have several girls participating in this activity this year. It is a fine community activity and offers a real challenge to those who enter."

Mrs. Dolezal's communique carried the approval of Dr. James A. Hall, Director of Instruction, and of Dr. R. A. Hinderman, Director of Instruction and Deputy Superintendent of Schools.

—Mrs. Mike Hayes

Greeley (Colo.) Tops In Window Displays

TRAFFIC was blocked in Greeley, Colorado, the evening the picture of the J. V. Smith and Sons window featuring the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest, complete with live models, was taken. Department stores all over the State had woolen yard goods displays in connection with this week but Greeley topped 'em all.

So much interest was exhibited there that Mrs. George Mosier, co-chairman of District 7, collaborating with Mr. J. V. Smith and radio station KFKA, decided to hold a Fashion Clinic for all Weld County or other district 7 girls interested, so that the people of Greeley and surrounding

areas might have a preview of the elimination finals to be held in Ft. Collins, Colorado on November 3rd.

On October 20th, from 3:00 to 4:00 p.m., "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contestants modeled their garments in the

store window of J. V. Smith and Sons. Mrs. Mosier commented the review over a public address system and in her capacity as Woman's Director for radio station KFKA also broadcast the show.

—Mrs. Mike Hayes

Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Second Vice President National Auxiliary

MRS. Earl S. Wright, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association and Second Vice President of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, has been engaged with her husband in the

Having always been an enthusiastic church worker, Mrs. Wright has filled many offices in her church and has received much honor and happiness in this service. At present she is the Social Science teacher of the Relief Society of the L.D.S. Church in Dubois.

Mrs. Wright is serving her second year as president of the Idaho Women's Auxiliary, and her first year as second vice president of the National Women's Auxiliary. She has served as State vice chairman of the Republican Party for a term. While in this office she helped organize schools of politics in every county throughout the State.

During Senator Earl S. Wright's four terms in the Idaho Legislature, Mrs. Wright has been actively interested in legislation and is now president of the Legis Ladies organization.

The last time I visited Mrs. Wright I found her pursuing one of her favorite hobbies. She was fly fishing in one of the many streams at their "Snowline Ranch," which, besides offering wonderful fishing, feeds their sheep and cattle.

In spite of all her other activities, she is an accomplished seamstress and somehow finds time to make beautiful coats for her grandchildren and suits for herself. This knowledge of dressmaking and of fabrics has been a great asset to her in promoting the "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest in her State.

Typical of Mrs. Wright is a little incident that happened when she stopped in Chicago to visit friends on her way to Philadelphia as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Her friend, who had visited her the previous spring during lambing, was trying to explain to a group of people the many activities Mrs. Wright engaged in, especially about her cooking for the large lambing crew. One awestruck young girl suddenly piped up with, "She still looks like a lady."

Yes, Mrs. Wright, definitely a lady, with her many and vital interests in others, creates a happiness and enthusiasm in life wherever she goes.



Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Second Vice President of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, and President of the Idaho Auxiliary.

sheep business in Idaho for the past 25 years. As most sheepmen's wives do, this energetic woman has helped by cooking for shearing and lambing crews, raising "bum" lambs, helping move camp, and all the many and varied chores connected with the raising of sheep. In addition, she and Mr. Wright, who both enjoy traveling, have managed to see a good part of the United States.

Mrs. Wright is the mother of one son, Boyd, who is associated with his father in business. He is married to Phillipa Rushton and they have three children, one capable, one mischievous, and one adorable.

"Wool and Mohair Shepherdess"

MISS Jeannene Thompson, 15-year-old, Ozona, Texas, girl was named "Wool and Mohair Shepherdess of Texas," October 5th, as a climaxing event for the State "Make It Yourself With Wool and Mohair" contest. This was also the highlight of the first annual Wool and Mohair Festival held in Kerrville, October 3rd to 6th. Miss Thompson had previously been awarded the grand prize in the Junior Division before the title of Shepherdess was bestowed upon her. Bill Mickelson, president of the Kerrville Lion's Club, made the presentation.

Joy (Mrs. Leslie, Jr.) Short of Bandera was the grand prize Senior Division winner with a white date dress. Miss Thompson,

who made and modeled a gray coat, was named Shepherdess on the point system by which the garments were judged. She was adjudged high point winner on the standards of general attractiveness, presentation of costume, workmanship and cleanliness and pressing. Both girls will receive all expense trips to El Paso in November and to Portland, Oregon, in December where they will compete in the National contest. As an additional award, Miss Thompson was presented with \$25



Miss Jeannene Thompson (right) of Ozona, was named "Wool and Mohair Shepherdess of Texas," at the Wool and Mohair Festival at Kerrville, October 5th. She had previously received top placing in the Junior Division of the Make It Yourself With Wool and Mohair Contest. With her is Joy (Mrs. Leslie, Jr.) Short of Bandera, high winner in the Senior Division of the State Contest.

from the Delaine Merino Record Association.

This was the fourth annual fashion show for Texas and the first time the contest has been held as a single event on a State-wide basis without area eliminations. Competition was keen with 101 girls entering the contest. The Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association and the Wool Bureau, Inc. are sponsors of the contest. Mrs. W. B. Wilson of San Angelo was State contest director and Mrs. Hondo Crouch of Fredericksburg was State style show director.

The pavilion stage was transformed into a beautiful stone facade, with the patio outlined in fresh flowers and plants native to the Hill Country. A stone wall effect made the back drop. Two doors — one on either side of the stage — were cut in the wall, and ramps extended from the doors merged in a "C-shape" walk. The lighting effects were clever, and bubbles came

from a fountain in the center of the "C." Stage settings were designed and executed by Albert Keidel of Kerrville.

In the prologue by the mistress of ceremonies, Mrs. Clyde Parker, a shepherd (Hondo Crouch) came into the arena with his sheep and sank down to sleep while they grazed. The show was his dream, showing the uses of the fleeces of his flock in the fine woolen garments. The bubbles from the fountain carried the dream idea. Soft organ music added to effectiveness of the program. Mrs. Agnes Holley of Kerrville was organist. Fashion expert and advertising manager of Frost Brothers in San Antonio, Mrs. Leslie Culmer, served as commentator for the show. At the end of the dream, the shepherd awoke and brought out Angora goat triplets, dyed pink, yellow and blue, and presented them to the newly chosen Shepherdess.

First place awards were \$100 Defense

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Bonds; second places, \$50 bonds and third places \$25 bonds. A skirt length of Texas woolen material made by Ziock Industries, Brownwood, was given to every girl who entered the contest. Mrs. J. W. Vance of Coleman, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, and Frank Roddie of Brady, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, presented the awards.

Winners, other than the Grand Prizes were: Junior Division, first, Patsy Davis, Sterling City, dress; second, Louise King, San Marcos, dress; and third, Ann Ward, Melvin, dress.

In the Senior Division winners were: first, Wanda Fisk, Dallas, suit; second,

Merdie Mae Barth, Fredericksburg, dress; and third, Dorene Moore, Texas Tech, suit.

Judges were Miss Nena Roberson, Extension Service Assistant Clothing Specialist; Mrs. Nanalee Clayton, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville; Miss Elizabeth Tarpley, University of Texas Clothing Specialist; Mrs. Lydia Pool, Chas. Schreiner Co., Kerrville; Mrs. M. Callo-way, Kendall-Hodges, Fredericksburg; and Mrs. R. G. Jordan, Bexar County Home Demonstration Agent.

The following day a parade was given in honor of the Shepherdess and her court of winners.

—Sue Flanagan

What Happens to Contest Winners

MANY people probably wonder what winners of national sewing contests do to further their vocations. This dress which I am wearing in the picture was my first entry in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest in 1948. The material is all wool, brown varied plaid. It is a very serviceable dress, both in school and out.

In the 1949 competition, I was the State grand prize winner in the junior division, with my brown tweed great coat. The trip to the national contest, in Denver, was an exciting adventure.

After modeling my coat in Denver, I won a trip to our State fair, last year to enter the 4-H Dress Revue. I have won ribbons and prizes, at the State fair again this year for my clothing exhibits.

The green Botany wool material which I received at the National Wool Growers' Meet, is now cut out and I expect to have the garment completed in time for this year's, "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest, which will be held in Belle Fourche, November 19 and 20th.

Catherine Furois
St. Onge, So. Dakota
Sept. 10, 1951



Bernadine Furois, now Mrs. Roy Hansen, State winner of the South Dakota "Make It Yourself With Wool Contest" (Junior Division) in 1948.

THE suit which I am wearing in the picture, was made from the brown woolen material which I received for modeling a brown tweed coat, at the National "Make It Yourself With Wool" competition at San Antonio, Texas. I bought this aqua felt bonnet in Texas to wear with my brown garment. The trip to San Antonio was one long to be remembered.

In 1949, I won a trip to our State fair, where this complete outfit, was entered in the Dress Revue. These awards helped to give me the outstanding Girl's Record,

for the State and won me a week's trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

The same year, this suit won a prize at the State contest in Belle Fourche where I also won a prize for a yellow wool formal.

In May, 1950, I was married and became Mrs. Roy Hansen. Beside the occupation as a housewife, and having to move to California to live, for six months while my husband was in camp before leaving for Korea, last July, I have found time to do some sewing, knitting and crocheting



Catherine Furois, State winner of the South Dakota "Make It Yourself With Wool Contest" (Junior Division) in 1948.

with yarns. My garments have won blue ribbons in 4-H exhibits and I have also won several prizes at the Butte County Fair, the past two years for clothing entries.

Bernadine Furois Hansen
St. Onge, South Dakota
Sept. 10, 1951

BEAUTY WINNER

AMONG the items in the wardrobe of a beautiful Colleen Kay Hutchins, University of Utah student crowned "Miss America for 1952" at Atlantic City, was a beautiful wool coat which she made herself of material presented to her by the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary at the State finals of their "Make It Yourself With Wool" style show last November.

AROUND THE *Range Country*

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending October 23, 1951.

ARIZONA

No rain. Warm in southern half; freezing common in central and northern valleys above 4,500 feet, but very little damage as crops mostly harvested. Ranges drying, but feed plentiful except in northeast. Livestock in good to excellent condition.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged near normal to below normal on central coast and in upper Sacramento Valley, near normal on north coast, in lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and well above normal south central area. Light, scattered precipitation reported in north coastal area. On north coast, rains slowed potato harvesting.

COLORADO

Precipitation very light, limited to northeast and extreme northwest. Temperatures normal, except slight excess in southeast. Heavy to killing frost in most sections. Winter grains very good in northeast, fair to good elsewhere. Ranges and pastures poor to fair; moisture needed in all sections. Livestock very good to excellent, mostly on winter ranges and feedlots.

Ordway, Crowley County October 26, 1951

I always enjoy reading over your "Around the Range" column as it gives one an idea of what is going on over the country. We are very fortunate through here this year for the good feed for winter, although there has been a lot of baled hay going out of the valley and many dehydrators operating all summer, not leaving much stacked hay on farms. And many thousands of sheep are coming in for winter from the dry areas. Pastures are getting scarce and pretty high.

We sold all our average aged ewes early, keeping our ewe lambs and yearling ewes, but today we sold our yearling crossbred Rambouillet-Columbias at \$47.50 and the

fellow took all we had and wanted more. They were a nice bunch, weighing 129 pounds. They will go to the desert to winter. We run our sheep in pastures in the summer and herd them during the winter.

The coyotes are coming back and bothering us again. We have a Government trapper working through here and he is very good but he has lots of country to cover.

—Hixson Ranch Co.

IDAHO

Much cooler than preceding week and below normal in most sections. Rainfall ranged from heavy in north to light in south-central and southeast. Hard freeze mornings of 16th to 18th in south-central and southeast. Snow accumulating above 7,000 feet.

She Earned Her Board and Keep



THE above picture of a black ewe and her triplets, two ewes and a wether, was sent in by Henry E. Rooper of Antelope, Oregon. The ewe is an ordinary half breed Lincoln ewe, Mr. Rooper writes. She sheared 16 pounds of wool at 74 cents pound or \$11.84 worth. She dropped three lambs on April 14th and was put into a small pasture and fed cubes for three weeks, then put into the pasture with a few mutton ewes for the summer. The lambs had only grass after that. They were contracted at 38.5 cents for delivery September 11th. With an 80-pound average weight, they brought \$92.40, making the value of the ewe's production \$104.24, and making her an unusual as well as profitable ewe. The picture was taken on July 4th.

Weiser, Washington County October 15, 1951

Heavy rains and warm weather since the first of October have put the fall and winter ranges in very usable condition. The only concentrated feed I use in the winter is sheep cubes. In this area alfalfa hay in the stack is going at \$22 a ton.

I have carried over about the same number of ewe lambs this year, and in comparison with last year, about the same number of ewes will be bred.

In this section \$40 and \$42 are reported as the prices paid for fine-wool yearling ewes and crossbred whiteface yearling ewes respectively. There have been no reports of wool contracts here.

Coyotes are less numerous now with the use of 1080 poison for control work.

The range men are not increasing sheep numbers because of threatened cuts by the Forest Service. They feel they will sooner or later be forced to quit by the loss of their summer ranges. Ranchers increased their farm flocks last year but have not been strong buyers this fall.

—Ralph O. Jones

Idaho Falls, Bonneville County October 16, 1951

No efforts are necessary to increase sheep flocks when growers can get \$1 for wool and 30 cents for lamb. No other encouragement is necessary. When a farmer sees his neighbor making money he hurries to buy some old ewes to get on the band wagon.

Several thousand yearling ewes were reported sold recently. Fine-wool yearlings sold at \$36 to \$40 and crossbred whiteface yearlings at \$42 to \$46.

Feed is good on the fall range, which is limited, so some bands are on pasture. The weather since the first of October has been good and feed conditions have been ideal. There will be more ewe lambs carried over this fall, as more whiteface bucks are being used. There are more breeding ewes also, especially in farm flocks, as everyone made money last year.

I use small grains and pellets as supplemental feed during the winter. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$22 to \$26 a ton.

Government trappers and the use of 1080 poison are keeping coyote numbers down.—E. J. Kearns

Cambridge, Washington County October 22, 1951

Mrs. Burton and I have just returned from attending the Suffolk show and sale at Calgary, Alberta, Canada (October 15-19).

We ran into some frightful weather up there but a very good sale, down somewhat under last year. Crops are not harvested above 35 percent in that area and it looks as if they are going to have a terrible loss in grain as well as hay. They have had 31 inches of rain since last June.

I did not buy anything at the sale since I did not go up with that intention. Bob Blastock (Filer) bought 50 rams and Ervin Vasser of Dixon, California, 50 ewes. The top ram, a lamb, sold for \$500.

We hope to be in Portland for the convention.

—T. B. Burton

MONTANA

Unseasonably cold. Moderate to heavy rain or snow. Some wheat unharvested at higher elevations on both sides of Divide. Moisture content of late-harvested grain too high for safe storage. Binding some grain for late threshing. Winter wheat seeding nearly done; cold weather hampering germination and growth of late seedings. Ranges and livestock good.

Park City, Stillwater County October 20, 1951

I have about the same number of breeding ewes as last year but I did not carry over any ewe lambs this season.

Sloppy weather has made the feed extremely wet this year. During the winter I feed my sheep 20 percent pellets. Alfalfa hay in the stack is selling at \$30.

Government trappers are keeping coyotes under control in this section.

I have not heard of any transactions either in lambs or wool recently.

In order to increase sheep production, some farmers are starting small flocks.

—Ole Elvestrom

Choteau, Teton County October 15, 1951

The weather has been cloudy with showers since the first of October and we

still have too much green grass. However, the feed outlook on the fall and winter ranges is good. I carried over about the same number of ewe lambs this year but I think the number of ewes bred will be increased a little. During the winter I feed my sheep molasses cake and oats. I do not know just what alfalfa hay is selling for now.

Coyotes are about the same; we are still using 1080 poison for control.

I have not heard of any recent efforts to increase sheep numbers. Experienced help is still hard to get. Most people think the headaches encountered are not adequately compensated for since Uncle Sam shears the sheepman closer than the owner shears the sheep.

—Richard T. Ellis

Lewiston, Fergus County October 18, 1951

Straight runs of crossbred whiteface yearling ewes are going at \$40 while \$43 is being paid for picked lots.

Feed on the winter range looks good but warm weather since October 1st has made the grass dry. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$30 a ton. I feed soybean cake as a supplement during the winter.

I carried 26 ewe lambs over this year as against none last. About the same number of ewes will be bred this season.

Coyotes are being kept down with the use of 1080 poison.

—Egeland & Hill

NEVADA

Fair, except for light showers in north early Sunday. Temperatures above normal middle of week, but dropped well below over week end as very cold air moved in. Near-record seasonal low of 10° reported at Ely.

OREGON

Temperatures generally 3° to 4° cooler this week, and much less sunshine. Frequent rains throughout period in north, occasionally in central and south. Both fall-seeded grains and pastures coming up well; color and stands very good to excellent. Low-lying pastures in west furnishing considerable feed; hill pastures and ranges not ready. Eastern ranges have considerable dry feed, and green feed is beginning. Livestock condition generally good.

Silver Lake, Lake County October 18, 1951

Coyotes are very mean this year; they have been killing my sheep for six weeks. We need more trappers or else a good bounty.

Sheepmen are not trying to increase numbers; they are all going into the cattle business. I have carried over about ten percent more ewe lambs this year compared with last but the number of breeding ewes is about the same.

The outlook for feed on the winter range is only fair this year because of cold and rainy weather. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$25.

Wool transactions are dead in this area. I have heard of fine-wool yearling ewes going at \$40.

—J. W. O'Keeffe

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SOUTH DAKOTA

Weather cool, cloudy and wet. Day and night temperature range small. Two-inch average snowfall on 17th in middle and western divisions, two-inch average in east and north on 21st; melted rapidly in both instances. Corn harvest and all farm work slowed. Pasture and range feed diminishing slowly. Livestock in good condition and marketing normal.

Twilight, Butte County October 20, 1951


The most recent sale of yearling ewes was on September 15th when \$40 was received for crossbred, whiteface yearling ewes. We do not raise fine-wool yearlings here.

There have been no wool transactions reported, all the wool in the 1951 clip from this area was sold in January.

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Fall and winter grazing here is about average. We have had warm, windy, rainy and snowy weather here since the first of October and it has added a few dollars to the price of hay. As for concentrated feeds, I feed oats during breeding time, corn in cold weather, and soy bean cubes in the spring and summer time. The selling price of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$20.

There will be about five percent more ewes bred this fall and ten percent more ewe lambs will be carried over. There is not much chance to increase sheep on the range. A lot of range sheep used to run on land now used by cattle. Then too, the range around here is privately owned and owners will not overstock it. The increase in sheep must come on the farms; and that is what is happening here, with from 50 to 100 ewes on farms.

—Henry Wahlfeldt

Fairpoint, Meade County October 16, 1951

Not many new men are getting into sheep but the old ones are building up to the limit. They are keeping ewe lambs and getting rid of old stuff and culls and buying good rams. It looks sound to me. As an overall average for this area, I would say about 10 to 15 percent more ewes will be bred this season.

We had a little over two inches of rain on the 3rd, with no run-off. I do not know yet what this will do to winter feed. However, fall ranges are very good, as grass has been freshened up and growing. I use 41 percent protein soybean pellets during the winter. The price of alfalfa hay in the stack is about \$20 a ton.

There is still some 1951 wool in the warehouses at Belle Fourche and Newell but no recent transactions have been reported.

—W. H. Warren

Sulphur, Meade County October 15, 1951

The outlook for feed this winter is the best in 44 years. Grass is still green and growing. Warm and wet weather has prevailed since October 1st and as a result the grass is growing fine every day. Alfalfa hay is \$10 to \$20 a ton in the stack in this section. For supplemental feed I use corn and cubes in the spring.

In an effort to increase sheep production about 25 percent more ewe lambs were carried over this fall and there are about 20 percent more breeding ewes than last year. Fine-wool yearling ewes sold for

\$40 recently, while \$38 was paid for cross-breds.

There have been no recent deals in wool but prices are coming up.

Various methods of control are keeping coyote numbers down.

—Charles F. Weiss

Belle Fourche, Butte County October 21, 1951

We had mild weather in western South Dakota up until October 20th when we had six inches of snow. However, the feed outlook is good, with ranges having a good quality of grass which seems ample. I use 41 percent soybean cubes and corn, also barley and oats during the winter. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$20 to \$25 a ton.

Coyotes are under control at this time

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from the use of 1080 poison and hunting with planes.

It seems as though there are quite a few small bunches of 100 to 600 head and large operators are either holding numbers or increasing slightly. Good ewe lambs were scarce and all gone by the 1st of October. Replacement ewes are hard to find at any price.

Crossbred whiteface yearling ewes have sold at \$40 and up. No recent wool transactions; have not settled the 1951 clip as yet in this area. Enjoy the Wool Grower very much.

—Dave Widdoss*

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TEXAS

Farmers made full use of available labor and machinery to push harvest of mature crops as third week of open, dry weather prevailed. Cool in north, middle and again end of week. Hot all week in central and south. Widely scattered showers of little value, except heavy rains in lower Rio Grande Valley. Shortages of pickers and pullers in west and northwest only obstacle to rapid progress of cotton harvest. Some farmers buying harvesters for use after frost deloliates. Fall and winter pasture feed poor progress; supplemental feeding increased. Marketing cattle and calves heavy.

Van Horn, Culberson County

October 15, 1951

Hot, dry weather hasn't helped the feed situation any; lots of feeding necessary. Baled alfalfa hay in Texas is selling at \$55 a ton.

Fewer ewe lambs were carried over this year; about the same number of ewes will be bred. Nothing has been done toward increasing sheep production.

We have fewer coyotes now due to more hunting by Government trappers and others.

—Chas. M. Carpenter

Kerrville, Kerr County

October 16, 1951

Sheep numbers are being cut down in Texas because of the terrible drought. Feed conditions are worse than they have been for 23 years. Weather in October has been hot and dry and there's not a blade of anything green. Alfalfa hay is priced at \$65 a ton, in bales.

There are no coyotes in this area.

—T. K. Carr

UTAH

Light showers Tuesday, snow as low as 4,000 feet on Sunday as cold front crossed the State. Full-seeded wheat in good condition; full intended acreage planted in most counties.

Vernal, Uintah County

October 22, 1951

Coyotes are more numerous in this area because 1080 poison is spread too sparsely.

No efforts are being made to increase production in this section. The same number of ewe lambs were held over this year and also the same number of ewes will be bred, except more old ewes are being fed by farmers.

Recent sales of crossbred whiteface yearling ewes have been reported at \$45 to \$50 per head.

Feed on the winter range is spotty; excellent in some areas, poor in others. During the winter months I feed my sheep 21 percent pellets. Alfalfa hay, stacked, is selling at from \$15 to \$20 a ton.

—B. H. Stringham

WASHINGTON

Generally cool, wet week. Minima below freezing at midweek in much of east and extreme northwest; killing effects only to garden truck, corn and tender vegetation. Pre-

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

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(signed) IRENE YOUNG
Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1951.

(SEAL)

(signed) BULIA H. ANDERSON
(My commission expires July 17, 1951)

precipitation averaged nearly two inches in west, heavily above normal; variable in east, mostly moderately above normal, except lighter in Yakima Valley. Pastures improved everywhere, especially in west. Livestock very good, on winter range.

Hooper, Whitman County October 17, 1951

Feed on the winter range is normal, or perhaps slightly better than last year. We have had cool weather since October 1st with considerable rain, which has greatly improved the feed.

From 30 to 50 percent more ewe lambs were carried over this year. A few range bands have been increased slightly but the total increase of production is not great.

Pea-barley pellets is the supplemental feed I use during the winter. Alfalfa hay, stacked, sells from \$25 to \$30.

McGregor Land & Livestock Co.

WYOMING

Cold and dry. Average precipitation about one-half of normal. Light snow over week end. Winter wheat good. Livestock and ranges good.

Pasco, Franklin County October 18, 1951

The ranges have had a very good summer growth of dry feed. Fall rains have started new grass and if the mild and rainy weather continues, will make a great deal of early winter forage; really too much rain for beet field pastures though. For supplemental feed during the winter we use a pelleted mixture of oats, wheat, barley, pea products and molasses. In this area alfalfa hay, in the stack, is selling from \$18 to \$25.

We will have about 500 more ewe lambs than we did last year; our ewe band is about 400 head smaller than in 1950. As for increased production, it appears that the older sheepmen are barely holding their own, while there is an increased interest in farm flocks.

Coyotes seem to be more numerous this fall, even though they were quite scarce last spring.

—B. F. Lange

Cokeville, Lincoln County October 23, 1951

Fat lambs have been contracted since September 1st at 31 cents; feeders at 31 cents and crossbred ewe lambs, whiteface, at 40 cents. About 75 percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted and from ten to 15 percent of the fat lambs have been marketed.

We have more coyotes now due to inadequate controls.

The outlook for feed on the winter range is good due to early spring and summer rain. Weather has varied since September 1st and caused frosted weed plants on the

summer range. The forage was better this year on the summer range because of heavy rains. My lambs were about two pounds heavier than last year as a result of the good feed.

—Stoner Sheep Co.

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